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THE ADMIRALTY have given Official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

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[764

No. 18,188. 號八十八百一千八萬一第 日二初月八年辰丙 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1916. 三拜禮 號十三月八年五國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Aug. 30th.—The French mail, per s.s. PORTHOS.
Aug. 30th.—Europe (*viâ* Siberia), per s.s. MONTEAGLE.
Sept. 1st.—Europe (*viâ* Siberia), per s.s. LUCHOW.
Sept. 3rd.—The English mail, per s.s. NAMUR.

TO DEPART

Aug. 30th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. PORTHOS.
Aug. 31st.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.
Sept. 6th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
Sept. 6th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, South America, and United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
Sept. 8th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MALTA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	15	„
5.00 „	to 8.10 „	10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.30 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes.
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 „	15	„
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	15	„
7.00 „	to 8.10 „	10	„

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
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$ 6.40	Shanghai (S.M.R. Stn.)	dep.	Tuesday		Wednesday	
	Tsingtao „	arr.				
	Dairen „	dep.				
$ 11.20	Mukden „ (S.M.R. Train)	arr.	Wednesday	1.35 p.m.		
	„ „	dep.		11.35 „		
$ 11.20	Changchun „	arr.		11.50 „		
	„ (Russian Train)	dep.		7.10 a.m.		
$ 5.60	Harbin „	arr.		*8.00 „		

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	Sakaki	Kobe
$ 6.40	Harbin (Russian Train)	dep.	Thursday	10.10 a.m.	Friday	
	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	arr.		6.30 p.m.		
	„ „	dep.		7.25 „		
$ 11.20	Mukden „	arr.		6.05 a.m.		
	„ „	dep.		1.05 „		
$ 16.80	Dairen „ (S.M.R. Line)	arr.		1.35 „	Fri. Sat. Mon.	Wed. Fri.
	„ „	dep.		Noon.		
$ 40	Tsingtao „	arr.		Day after Passengers		
	Shanghai „	arr.			Saturday	Friday

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

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The Wild Beasts of the World, by F. Finn, with 100 reproductions in colour	4.00
The Maintenance of Health in the Tropics, by W. J. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.	2.75
The Other Side of the Lantern, by Sir Frederick Treves (Cheap Edition) ...	2.00
Caram Cardinall, by E. Bellasis ...	2.75
Notes on the Causation of Cancer, by the Hon. Rollo Russell	2.75
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German, Slav, and Magyar: A Study in the Origins of the Great War	2.00
India and its Faiths, by J. Bissett Pratt	10.00
The Foundations of Germany, by Ellis Barker	6.50
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Ballad of the Fleet, by Sir Rennell Rodd	2.00
The Causes and Consequences of the War, by Yves Guyot	8.50
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The Adventure of Death, by R. W. Mackenna	2.75
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Joan and the Babies and I, by Cosme Hamilton.
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Who is Lecturing in Hongkong. [14

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BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER 1915. With INDEX. Price $7.50.

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THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern convenience

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Special terms to monthly guests.

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A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Postage $8 to any part of the World.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND THE IMPERIAL AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am forwarding to you a copy of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor, from the Honorary Secretary and Organiser of the Overseas Club.

The booklet referred to in this letter consists mainly of some correspondence relative to the formation of The Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, which has been founded by the Overseas Club, and of a list of the aeroplanes presented to the Flotilla. Aeroplanes Nos. 2 and 3 on the list were presented by Residents in Hongkong and Aeroplane No. 4 by the Partners in the Tai Yau Bank, Hongkong. Two other aeroplanes on the list have been given by Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung. Thus five aeroplanes out of a list of 69, at the date on which this booklet was prepared and published, had been contributed by residents in the Colony.

I am directed by the War Charities Committee to state that they are prepared to accept and to forward to the Overseas Club any subscriptions specially earmarked for the "Imperial Aircraft Flotilla." The object, however, being outside the proper limits of Charity, no allocation can be made to it from the General Funds in their hands.—I am, Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX
(Hon. Sec., War Charities Committee).
Hongkong, 29th August, 1916.

The Overseas Club, London,
26th June, 1916.

His Excellency
Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
Hongkong.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you a booklet concerning the formation of the "Imperial Aircraft Flotilla," which I hope you will find interesting. It contains a complete list of all the aircraft presented to the British Government by our fellow-subjects overseas since the outbreak of war.

Up to date, the Overseas Club has presented to the Government 71 aeroplanes; but, in addition to these machines, a large number of other gifts were directly inspired by our propaganda although presented through other sources.

Our aim in creating the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla was not only to enable our fellow-subjects overseas to take a share in the Empire's defence, but afford them an opportunity of definitely associating themselves with the Royal Flying Corps.

One of the features of the war has been the enormous wastage of aircraft, and may we, therefore, appeal to you definitely to associate your community with the Royal Flying Corps by the presentation of an aeroplane, or aeroplanes, through us, named *after the donors*? In a letter, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Bonar Law, expresses a hope that the Imperial Aircraft Flotilla will number 100 units. Will you help us to reach that total?

Sir David Henderson, Commanding the Flying Corps, has arranged that even if the original biplane presented should be destroyed, a new one will bear the same name, so that your link with our Air Service will be a permanent one.

May I ask you kindly to acknowledge the safe receipt of the booklet?—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) JOHN EVELYN WRENCH
(Hon. Secretary and Organiser).

SPURIOUS COFFEE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—For a long time the question of allowing grocers to sell ground coffee mixed with toasted beans has been discussed in your columns, and yet it seems incredible that no notice has ever been taken of it by the proper authorities. Will the Sanitary Board take up the matter in hand by overhauling all the Chinese grocers' shops and examining the tins of so-called ground coffee? They will find that many of those coffees are spurious and not pure coffee, and are sold at 30 cents a tin. Though I am not a doctor myself, yet through my experience I can safely say that roasted beans or, rather, charred beans mixed with a small quantity of coffee, must necessarily be detrimental to health, and those who have made use of this "coffee" on account of its low price are sufferers from stomachic and urinary troubles. Dr. Ozorio might, perhaps, give us his valuable opinion upon the matter after a careful analysis of the said class of "coffee."

Hoping the Sanitary Board will take up the matter at once, and, if possible, ask the Government to prohibit the sale of such a spurious stuff for the sake of public health.—I remain,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT MACAO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am advised by the Medical Officer of Health of Macao that there were no cases of cholera on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. Returns for yesterday have not yet come to hand.—Yours faithfully,

J. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Acting Consul for Portugal.
Portuguese Consulate, Hongkong.
29th August, 1916.

ALLEGED JUNK ROBBERY.

The master of a junk has reported that while making the voyage from Kai Chun to Hongkong on Monday he saw two boats in Fung Bay, one of which came alongside him. Four men armed with revolvers boarded his junk, and while one of them kept guard the other three ransacked the boat and stole ten dollars in money, many pieces of clothing and two pigs, of the total value of $44.50.

THE LATE CAPT. ALISON.

TRIBUTES TO A FORMER A.D.C. OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

A very impressive Memorial Service was held at St. Peter's Church, Budleigh Salterton, for Captain George Alison, Seaforth Highlanders (late A.D.C. to Sir Henry May), and the following message was received by his father, Sir Archibald Alison, from Buckingham Palace:—

"The King and Queen deeply regret the loss you and the army have sustained by the death of your son in the service of his country. Their Majesties truly sympathise with you in your sorrow."

"SPLENDID EXAMPLE."

The G.O.C. of the Brigade which Capt. Alison was in writes to Sir Archibald Alison:—

"Your son was one of those daring, cool men who are invaluable. His example was always splendid; his courage magnificent; in fact, he was almost too courageous. Our division was ordered to attack the German lines on Saturday morning, July 1st. At 7.30 a.m. the . . . . Brigade led; the . . . . supporting them. The Seaforths were on the left, and the Dublins on the right. Alison's machine-gun in centre just in rear of these two Battalions. At about 9.15 the Machine-gun Co. were just between the German and English lines, in a heavy fire, and one of the sections lay down in extended order. Alison strolled over to them with one hand in his pocket—an attitude he was used to—and told them to move on. Buckworth commanded that section—"Bucky, I think you had better get on," was what he said. He then rejoined his orderly, a man by the name of Guild. The next thing was—Alison was shot—a rifle bullet through, I think, the heart, for he merely said to Guild: 'I'm hit, go and tell Mr. Low how to take command,' but before Guild left him he was dead. Guild says he was quite sure his captain could not have suffered, as he was perfectly quiet and cool, and died almost at once. Your son was one of the most remarkable plucky men I ever met. I was very fond of him, and often asked his advice on matters concerning the employment of his guns. I only wish I had him with me still. We recovered his body at night and buried him alongside about a hundred Seaforth Highlanders. I am sure he would prefer to be near them."

A brother officer—the Mr. Low alluded to in the above letter—wrote as follows:—"Your son was killed in a big action on July 1st, and he died as all who served with him knew he would—a soldier and gentleman to the last. The two orderlies who were with him say that his coolness and bravery were wonderful, and that they had never seen so brave a man. He fell, I think, between the front lines and the Germans. All the officers who have been with him in this Company since it was formed knew well his bravery and soldierly qualities. The high state of efficiency of the Compar before the battle is, perhaps, in itself greater testimony than anything I can say. I hope that you will believe that I and all the other officers here feel the deepest regret and extend to you our sincere sympathy in this loss."

Another brother officer writes:—"He was always such a cheerful companion, and it is hard to realize he has gone. He was such a fine soldier too, and the men would have followed him anywhere."

Another writes:—"What a splendid fellow he was, doing great things in a perfectly simple, unassuming way as if heroism were just in the day's work. I suppose that is the highest tribute that can be paid to a brave man, that he made wonderful things seem ordinary."

Captain George Alison was wounded twice previously, and was mentioned in Sir John (now Lord) French's despatches on January 1st of the present year.

THE END OF A POODLE.

CLAIM IN THE HONGKONG SUMMARY COURT.

The untimely death of a Japanese poodle has resulted in a Summary Court action, Mr. Duncan Tollan, of Wong Nei Chong Road, the owner of the dog, claiming $50 as damages from the Ford Garage Co., of Des Vœux Road.

The claim states that the money is claimed as damages, owing to the death of a Japanese poodle, whose death is alleged to have been caused by the defendant's servant on July 16th, by his negligent driving of a motor-car in Wong Nei Chong Road.

The case was mentioned in the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, when Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the defendants, asked for an adjournment. He said that important witnesses in the case, the people who were in the car at the time the dog was killed, were away in Kongmoon, and he could not proceed until they had returned.

Mr. Crew, who is acting for plaintiff, protested against the adjournment. The writ, he said, was issued on July 28th, and the day fixed for hearing was August 11th. Therefore, Mr. Gardiner had had two weeks in which to work up his case. Apparently his clients had done nothing during that time.

The Chief Justice—How much is the claim for the poor poodle?

Mr. Crew—$50, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Then why not pay for the dog and finish with it.

Mr. Crew did not see his way clear to do this, and the case was adjourned until September 7th, when Mr. Gardiner will be ready with his witnesses.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 26th August is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 34 weeks.
This Year	$15,116	$491,814
Last Year	11 407	371,457
Increase	3 709	120,357

THE LATE REV. H. O. SPINK.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. ANDREW'S, KOWLOON.

In memory of a former chaplain who has fallen in the war, a memorial service was held at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, last evening. The Rev. H. O. Spink, who was killed in action in France two weeks ago, was chaplain at St. Andrew's for three years prior to leaving the Colony for Liverpool three years ago. He joined the Liverpool Regiment as a private, and at the time of his death was Chaplain to the Regiment.

There was a fairly large congregation, among those present being Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General). The service was intoned by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), and the other clergy present were:—The Rev. C. N. Pope, Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, Rev. T. W. Featherstone, and the Rev. A. D. Stewart.

The opening hymn was "For all the Saints," and this was followed by the recital of the opening passages of the Burial Service, and the singing of the late Chaplain's favourite hymn, "Through the love of God our Saviour." The lesson, from the funeral service, was read by the Rev. C. . . Pope.

A short address was then delivered by the Bishop of Victoria, who prefaced his remarks by announcing that it was proposed to erect a permanent brass memorial in the church as a kind of memorial to the ministry and life of the late Chaplain. He would also, in the name of the congregation, send a message to the widowed mother of the late Mr. Spink, to assure her of their respectful memory of her heroic and self-sacrificing son, and also to tell her of their prayerful sympathy with her and her family in their deep sorrow. They had gathered there that day, the Bishop proceeded, out of respect for the memory of a former chaplain, a chaplain who had worked in that Colony for them, and who had prayed for them. He was not only a capable man, but he was a good man, and a man of God. His outstanding characteristics were his spirituality and his self-sacrifice. As to the former characteristic, said the Bishop, in these materialistic days did they not need the message and tone of spirituality? In these days, when the Lord's Day was so largely a day used for things other than the worship of God; and especially in a Colony like ours, where there was so much to deaden our spiritual tone, did we need a man of God, one who evidently lived in the presence of God. As to the late chaplain's self-sacrifice, he (the Bishop) had a peculiar opportunity of judging the character and witnessing the conduct of their late brother. They were very closely associated in different spheres of work for a number of years. When the late Mr. Spink left Dulwich School he entered the Bank of England, and he had good prospects of great earthly success. But such was his self-sacrificing spirit that he threw up his bank appointment in order to enter the ministry of the Church, and though it was only after great difficulty that he could find the funds to pay for his college course, he did so. He worked with him (Dr. Lander) in a living in Lancashire, and also went with him to Liverpool, and after he (the Bishop) had been called to Hongkong, the late Mr. Spink was offered by him the living of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, and though it meant considerable self-sacrifice, he came out here. They all knew their late chaplain's subsequent history. He went to the living of St. Clement's, Liverpool, but after the war had been in progress for some time he felt the call of his country. He saw the many young men of his parish going away from him to the front, and he felt it was his duty to go with them. He applied for a chaplaincy, but none was to be had. He was determined to go, however, to help his young men in their spiritual life and to stand up for his country, and so he enlisted as a private in the Liverpool Regiment. After serving for a few months as a private he was appointed to the Chaplaincy of the Regiment, and it was in that capacity that he recently laid down his life for them and for his country. "Greater love hath no man than this; that he laid down his life for his country." They needed such an example as their late chaplain's; they with their self-indulgence, and who were so prone to think of themselves and to do what they liked. They needed to be pulled up. They needed the spirit of self-sacrifice which was so manifest in him who had fallen. "I commend to you and to myself those two characteristics which I have mentioned; and we are here to-night to think of him in the presence of God."

At the conclusion of the impressive service the organist played the Dead March in Saul, and buglers of the 14th Punjabis, who were stationed outside the Church, sounded the "Last Post."

INFRINGING TRADE MARKS.

PROSECUTION BY HUMPHREYS & CO.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. summoned A Kwai & Co., and the Hongkong Soap and Soda Company for infringing their trade mark on a number of tablets of soap. Messrs. Humphreys also summoned the Yan Ho firm for a similar offence in respect of lamp burners.

Mr. Grist, who appeared on behalf of plaintiffs, said an agreement had been arrived at between the plaintiffs and the offending parties, and he would ask for the case to be adjourned.

The case was accordingly adjourned *sine die*.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DRAW FOR THE HARSTON CUP.

The Harston Cup competition, which is to be played off at Fanling, has attracted a satisfactory number of competitors. The competition is a four-ball foursomes knock-out, and will be played over the new eighteen holes course. Competitors with handicaps of 13 and over are to play under a 12 handicap. The draw has resulted as follow:—

FIRST ROUND.

G. H. May and Jack *v.* Cary and de Rome. Stalker and J. W. Stewart *v.* Crapnell and Matheson. Parr and Grist *v.* Bevington and K. S. Morrison. Lindsell and Jackson *v.* Stabb and Leefe.

SECOND ROUND.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale and W. H. Dodwell *v.* Hay and Beswick. Macdonald and W. M. Smith *v.* Kinnaird and R. Henderson. Moxon and Taylor *v.* Pegg and Purves. Edkins and Hastings *v.* Cheeseman and Kent. Dr. Harston and Evans *v.* Maitland and Wodehouse. Austin and A. K. Henderson *v.* G. Duncan and A. Bryson. Hughes and Gale *v.* Fisher and Dewar. Beith and Marshall *v.* Bowker and R. M. Austin. Lindsay Woods and Campbell *v.* Kinchen Smith and Golland. Bremner and Arnold *v.* Beavis and R. Hancock. Hooper and Mitchell *v.* J. R. Wood and Hon. Mr. Hallifax. Archbutt and Stewart *v.* Ford and Cooks. Kraft and Cumming *v.* Sandford and Murray. Woodman and Evans *v.* H. Hancock and Thursfield. Greenhill and E. Morrison *v.* Bulmer Johnson and Brand.

The first round has to be played off by September 10th, the second round by September 17th, the third by September 24th, the fourth by October 1st, the semi-final by October 8th, and the final game is to be played in October 15th. Should a tie remain unplayed by due date, the second round couple in the match pass into the next round. This rule will be rigidly adhered to and no exceptions will be made. The handicap will be one-third of the difference between the respective handicaps in bisques divided *pro rata* between the two players receiving the handicap, *i.e.*, a five man and a nine man playing together against two scratch men would receive five bisques between them, the five man receiving two bisques and the nine man three bisques. A half stroke, or over, will count as one; and smaller fractions will count as *nil*.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

With the exception of Indian educational institutions, Hongkong contains the finest equipped university east of Suez says the *N.-C. Daily News*. Yet, although it is situated in such close proximity and within such easy reach of students from Shanghai and the cities of northern China, it has failed to attract the number of students from North China that its organizers expected. The opportunities open to Chinese students to obtain a first class university education at the University of Hongkong have been fully taken advantage of by the young men of Kuangtung as well as of Hongkong itself, but during the few years of its existence there has always been room for additional students.

Chinese students should be particularly interested to know that the University of Hongkong is exceptionally well equipped for giving the highest education in two branches which appeal particularly to present day Young China—medicine and engineering. The College of medicine is a modern equipped branch of the University, while the engineering College is one of which any institution in the world would be proud, one British firm alone having contributed apparatus valued at some thousands of pounds. In making it compulsory that students of the public schools for Chinese should qualify for the Hongkong examination Shanghai is adopting a method of arriving at the actual value of her educational system which can be ascertained in no other way, as the results of the compulsory examination will indicate whether or not a really effective method is in force.

There are already four students at the Elgin Road school who are preparing for Hongkong, and it is expected that this number will be largely increased immediately the new term opens and it is known that the change of standard takes effect with the New Year.

A HOME TRAINING NEAR HOME.

Chinese who aspire to a higher education, of the sort who would like to go to England but are prevented from doing so by reason of the expense, should be specially interested in the University of Hongkong because of the tremendous saving. The cost of an entire year at Hongkong, including tuition and board, is less than the steamer fare alone to England, one way. The fees at Hongkong amounts to $540 a year ($300 for tuition and $240 for board and lodging. In addition there is a deposit of $25 which is returned to the student when he leaves, less any sum that may be due from him to the University. Roughly, books and materials should cost about $60 in addition, and with other expenses the entire cost (excepting, of course, clothing and pocket money) should not exceed $600 annually. Fees may be paid every three months. There is no home university where students can live and receive their education so cheaply, to say nothing of the cost of travelling.

Another point that will appeal to parents especially is that Hongkong may be reached in a few days, so that students may return during the holidays. Also, while pursuing their foreign education under foreign surroundings and supervision, they may take Mandarin courses, so that it may not be said when they have finished that they have received a foreign education at the expense of neglecting their own mother tongue.

The China Association are interested deeply in the movement toward increasing the number of Chinese students at Hongkong University, and it is expected that a resident agent of the University will be appointed for Shanghai within a few weeks.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BRITISH MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE "OAKMORE" BRAND.

BROWN MARCHING BOOTS,

GOLF SHOES.

SMART, COMFORTABLE SHAPES IN

BLACK AND BROWN WALKING BOOTS.

STOCKED IN HALF SIZES AND ALL FITTINGS.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

WHITE BOOTS AND SHOES

All Sizes $7.50 Per Pair.

"WALK-OVER"

(AMERICAN MADE)

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

$10.00 $12.50 $13.50 Per Pair.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[81

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which exite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at $1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1016

IS THIS

YOUR SMOKE?

IT'S THE BEST.

[1005

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on FRIDAY, 1st September.
For Terms for Boarders or Day-Scholars, apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
[1071

WANTED.

ENGLISH NURSE Wanted to go to Macau. Best references required.
Apply to—
PEAK HOTEL. Room 98.
[1072

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, Seymour Terrace, from 1st October.
Apply to—
P. M. N. DA SILVA,
6, Des Vœux Road.
[1073

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, 29th instant, and until further Notice, the following TRAINS will run between KOWLOON and CANTON and *vice versa*:

UP EXPRESS TRAINS.

Kowloon	Dep.	8.05	A.M.
Canton	Arr.	11.45	A.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	2.50	P.M.
Canton	Arr.	6.35	P.M.

SLOW THROUGH STOPPING AT ALL STATIONS.

Kowloon	Dep.	9.30	A.M.
Canton	Arr.	5.20	P.M.

DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.

Canton	Dep.	7.25	A.M.
Kowloon	Arr.	11.00	A.M.
Canton	Dep.	3.20	P.M.
Kowloon	Arr.	6.55	P.M.

SLOW THROUGH STOPPING AT ALL STATIONS.

Canton	Dep.	8.35	A.M.
Kowloon	Arr.	4.35	P.M.

By Order.
A. S. MACKICHAN,
For Manager,
British Section.
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,
THE ADMINISTRATION,
Chinese Section.
Canton-Kowloon Railway.
[1067

NOTICE.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, HONGKONG
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 31st August, 1916.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Liquidators,
Appointed by the Hongkong Government.
[797

WANTED.

LONDON Firm of Manufacturers is open to engage a GENTLEMAN as representative for China and Japan. Applicants must be well educated, energetic, and of good appearance. Letters (which will be treated confidentially) giving full details of applicant's career, and accompanied by references, should be addressed to—
Box No. 28,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1057

DENTAL SURGERY.

WANTED at once, by a Dental Surgeon at Sourabaya (Java), a Japanese or Chinese Dental-Mechanic, experienced VULCANIST and bridge-work. Excellent references wanted. State salary required.
Replies to be addressed sub "S. S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1058

WARNING.

THE GAS COMPANY desires to warn Householders against allowing men to interfere with their gas fittings unless such men produce certificates of recent date of employment by the Company.
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
[1059

G. R.

NOTICE BY THE SANITARY BOARD.

WARNING TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

HOUSEHOLDERS are warned of the RISK OF INFECTION arising from the practice of allowing persons, who are not in the householder's employ, to sleep in the servants' quarters.

Any person (whether adult or child) found in servants' quarters at any time, without the householder's permission, may be detained by the householders and handed over to the police for prosecution under the Servants Quarters Ordinance, 1903.

It is unlawful for any householder to allow any room in his servants' quarters to be occupied by more persons than one adult (or two children under 10) for every 30 square feet of habitable floor space, and 330 cubic feet of clear and unobstructed air space.

If the room contains a cubicle, 50 square feet of floor space and 550 cubic feet of air space are required for each adult.

By Order of the Board.
W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.
[1069

INTIMATIONS

THE BANK OF CHINA.
CANTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Payment of due Coupons of the CHINESE GOVERNMENT 6% INTERNAL LOAN BONDS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS will be made by us at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, No. 1, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, while our Canton Office is temporarily closed.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.
[1028

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN BAGUIO
(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.
65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.
Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.
GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.
FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.
Automobile and Horse Race Tracks
FIRST CLASS HOTELS.
For Information, address:—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of THOS. COOK & SON.
[788

G R

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
77

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
1049

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"SHIRALA."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Sept. will be subject to rent.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1916.
[27

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BANDAI MARU,"
FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by SATURDAY, the 2nd Sept., will be subject to rent.
All damaged Cargo must be left in the Godowns for examination by the undersigned and by Consignees.
No Fire Insurance whatever has been effected by us.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned at 1, Prince's Building.
GEO. GRIMBLE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1916.
[1062

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co.
[999

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
685

TO LET.
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings
[800

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road.
[811

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
[622

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co
[572

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
[416

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
Nos 1. and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD
Alexandra Buildings
[1005

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 83, PEAK.
4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLETT CREST, 65, PEAK.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished)
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS.
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings
5

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

MILD,
MELLOW,
MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE 16.
'13

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A marriage has been arranged between Miss JAP NYET SOO, ninth daughter of Captain JAP KWAN SENG, of Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, and Mr. LIONG YUEN CHAT, seventh son of Mr. LIONG TAT MAN, and will take place at "Yee Yuen," Happy Valley, Hongkong, on 3rd September, 1916, at Noon.
[1068

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 30TH AUGUST, 1916.

ROUMANIA JOINS THE ENTENTE.

THE welcome news was received yesterday that Roumania had at last decided to range herself on the side of the *Entente* Powers by declaring war on Austria-Hungary. From the very outset of the European conflict her probable attitude has been a matter of anxious speculation. The late KING CARLOS, who was a Hohenzollern, is understood to have been strongly in favour of espousing the cause of Austria. He considered that Roumania's independent action in the Balkan crisis had not rendered void the convention of defence against Russia. As Russia had mobilised first, he contended that she was the aggressor as far as Austria was concerned, despite Germany's ultimatum and Austria's attack upon Serbia. If, however, the Ministry deemed that the course which he advocated was opposed to the national interests, His Majesty offered to abdicate, having previously satisfied himself that, in any event, the Army would not obey an order to march against Russia. The Ministry followed their own counsels and declared strict neutrality, arguing that if Italy's obligations as a member of the Triple Alliance did not apply, *a fortiori* neither did those of Roumania. To remain neutral was, indeed, the only course possible, for the nation was entirely in sympathy with the *Entente* Powers as shown by the anti-Austrian demonstrations. At the same time, no immediate gain seemed likely to accrue from lending aid to the *Entente*. After the Russian irruption into the Bukovina and the threat on Transylvania, Roumania sought a guarantee from the *Entente* Powers as to the future of Transylvania. The answer was a *non possumus*, the agreement not to conclude a separate peace being skilfully used to refer all such questions to a future Congress. This naturally gave rise to some disappointment, which, however, was erased from the memory by the rapid march of events. With the massing of German and Austrian troops against Serbia Roumania began to take alarm, and a series of Army measures were passed, M. BRATIANO taking occasion to say: "Events impose upon us military burdens and an active preparation for the decisive hour which will mark a historic date for the Roumanian people." A few days later the Russian forces arrived within a mile of the Roumanian frontier, and the time seemed ripe for intervention. A loan of five millions sterling was obtained from Great Britain, and six classes of reserves were called up. Just at this critical moment the enemy drove the Russian line back into Galicia, and the hopes which had been formed of joining hands with Roumania were dashed to the ground. From that time—some eighteen months ago—until now Roumania, though courted by both sides, has been content to watch the progress of events, meanwhile keeping her powder dry. The fact that she has now abandoned this attitude may be regarded as proof that she is convinced of the ultimate triumph of the *Entente* Powers. Indeed, she is frank enough to admit this in the statement which she has issued of her reasons for going to war. Not only is she moved by anxiety for the Roumanians in Austria-Hungary, who are exposed to the risks of war and invasion, but she desires to take her place "alongside the Powers who are able most effectively to assist her to realise her national ideal." That ideal, of course, is to include co-nationals within a racial frontier by acquiring Transylvania and the Bukovina, from Hungary, and Bessarabia from Russia. Roumania has also repeatedly declared through her statesmen that she would never be content until the Bosphorus was neutralised. In these matters we may assume that Roumania has received assurances which she regards as satisfactory. Her co-operation at the present moment, when a concentric pressure is being applied to the Central European Powers, is of the utmost value. It will tighten the blockade, place Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary between two fires, and probably induce Greece to throw in her lot with the *Entente* Powers. We can well believe that the news has produced feelings of dismay both in Vienna and Berlin. For years Germany has sought to make her influence paramount in Roumania, which has been honeycombed with her agents. In the city of Bucharest, alone, the number of German residents is said to be 20,000, and in the other cities it is computed that there are not less than 50,000. They have opened many banks and established many industrial houses in the country, and by various devices have become part-owners of the petroleum wells for political as well as economic purposes. Half Roumania's public debt of £65,000,000 has been borrowed from Berlin banks and more than half the total imports of the country have hitherto come from Germany. Since the war broke out an elaborate propaganda has been carried on in favour of the Central Powers by means of subsidised newspapers and cinematographs. These efforts to influence public opinion were accompanied by diplomatic activities in official circles. Months ago, Bessarabia was dangled as a bait before Roumania, but by itself it was not sufficiently attractive, and Austria-Hungary evinced no disposition to add to it any of her territory. Finally, an attempt was made to provoke dissension between the KING and his Ministers, but this met with no greater success.

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The P. and O. s.s. *Nyanza*, which left Hongkong on 1st ult., arrived in London on the 27th inst.

For allowing his coolies to leave a truck in Ice House Street, M. Chopard, manager of the Astor House Hotel, was fined $2 at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday.

Housebreakers are still busy. The occupant of 50, Des Vœux Road West has reported to the police that some person entered the premises on Monday evening and decamped with $650 in money and jewellery. The burglar left no clues.

A telegram has been received confirming the news published in the *Kung Wo Po* some time ago that Sir Robert Ho Tung has been promoted to the second-class of the Order of "Ka Wo" (Excellent Grain) order. The third-class of the order was conferred upon Sir Robert in October, 1914.

The two men who were discharged in the Tytumtuk Bay junk murder case and subsequently arrested on a charge of assault with intent to rob, were brought before the Chief Justice yesterday. The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) entered a *nolli prosequi*, and the men were discharged.

It is not always the best policy to ape the Occident youth in his indiscreet moments. At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday a Chinese youth, who said he had read of such things in boys' books, was fined $25 for climbing up a lamp post and extinguishing the light. He was seen by an Indian constable.

Mr. M. Benson, the advance manager for "The Seamps," has arrived in the Colony to make the preliminary arrangements for this Company who will open their season in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal on Monday next, Sept. 4th. "The Seamps" are a company of "Pierrots" who are touring the Far East under the general management of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and they have been well received wherever they have appeared. According to the London Press their entertainments are "bright, fresh, wholesome, funny and stimulating." Plans are now open at Moutrie's.

A DOCTOR AND HIS CAR.

CHARGED AT THE HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

When a case against the owner of motor-car No. 82 was called at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday Mr. P. W. Goldring said he had been asked by Dr. Allan, who was in the car, to attend the Court on his behalf. The charge was one of having inefficient lights, and Dr. Allan had asked him to tell his worship that so soon as he saw the lights were out the car was electrically lighted—he told the driver to return to the garage. This was done, but before the car reached the garage it was seen and stopped by an Indian constable. The car used by Dr. Allan at the time was not his own; it had been loaned to him, and was the only type of its kind in the Colony in the matter of electric lights. These suddenly went wrong, and so soon as Dr. Allan saw this he ordered the car to go back to the garage. He (Mr. Goldring) had attended the Court to make that statement, and also to see what position the police could take up in the matter.

Inspector Garrod said that Dr. Allan had no driver of his own; he hired a chauffeur from a garage. His (the Inspector's) information was that the lights were put on after the car was stopped. He would like it to be understood, when those cases came forward, that he did not want to have the police "turned down" every time. He supposed he would have to accept what Mr. Goldring had stated.

Mr. Wood dismissed the case.

ABUSIVE HONGKONG CHAIR COOLIES.

THREATENED TO CHOP OFF JAPANESE VICE-CONSUL'S HEAD.

Another case of abusive chair coolies was heard at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Kaku, the Japanese Vice-Consul in Hongkong, appearing as complainant.

Inspector Garrod said the Vice-Consul sent for a chair to come to his house in College Chambers at 9 a.m. on the 23rd inst., for the purpose of taking him to his office. When the coolies got to the house they were kept waiting for some little time, and because of this, so his information showed, the coolies hammered the doors and windows of the Vice-Consul's house and then, when the latter came out, the coolies abused him, used very bad language towards him, saying they would chop off his head, punch his face, and many other things.

The coolies said they were kept waiting for an hour.

Inspector Garrod added that the coolies were kept waiting for some time, but when the Vice-Consul left his house he did not take the chair, but paid off the coolies and took another chair. After he had left for his office the coolies again hammered the door and windows, and also threatened Mrs. Kaku. The D.S.P. had asked him (Inspector Garrod) to prosecute in that case, but Mr. Kaku had brought no witnesses.

The case was adjourned to allow the Vice-Consul to bring witnesses of the affair.

THE WAR.

ROUMANIA AN ALLY.

INTERVENTION FINAL VERDICT ON THE WAR.

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON ROUMANIA.

WHOLESALE INVASION OF HUNGARY PROBABLE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE PROGRESS BY BRITISH.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, August 28th.

General Sir Douglas Haig in a *communiqué* states:—Some progress has been made east of Delville Wood.

The weather has been indifferent, but there has been much artillery firing against parts of our line, especially at Delville Wood and north of Pozieres. Our artillery has also been active.

LONDON, August 29th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, continuing his *communiqué*, says:—The enemy's artillery shelled our front intermittently during the day, more especially between Pozieres and Thiepval Wood.

Our artillery and trench mortars have been in action at other parts of the front, especially opposite Calonne and Neuve Chapelle, and at Auchy and Hohenzollern, also west of Wyschaete.

We have taken 137 prisoners in the past six hours.

FIVE AEROPLANES MISSING.

A heavy storm overtook eight aeroplanes on the evening of the 26th inst., of which five have not returned.

BRITISH LONG-RANGE GUNS SUCCESSFUL.

A *communiqué* states:—Our long-range guns successfully fired on the troop traffic at different places between Bapaume and Miraumont.

GERMAN ATTACKS.

EASILY REPULSED.

PARIS, August 28th.

A *communiqué* says:—German attacks at Fleury were easily repulsed.

There has been calm elsewhere.

GERMANS' FRUITLESS ATTACK.

PARIS, August 29th.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been artillery activity on the Somme front.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse fruitlessly attacked east of Fleury, and they bombarded our trenches at Vaux-Chapitre.

The day was quiet elsewhere.

GERMANS SURRENDER.

AFTER SHOOTING THEIR OFFICER.

LONDON, August 29th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters in France reports that a party of Germans surrendered to the Warwicks at the Liepzig Redoubt after shooting their officer for trying to prevent their surrender.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE HUNTING.

ELABORATE BRITISH SYSTEM.

LONDON, August 29th.

Mr. Alfred Noyes, the well-known writer, describing the British system of submarine hunting, says the fleet of trawlers, etc., now numbers 3,000, with a *personnel* of 100,000, mostly fishermen. Within twenty-five minutes of the presence of a submarine being reported, most of the home waters can be enclosed like a steel trap from which there is no escape.

Mr. Noyes says that he saw a net trap one hundred miles long, able to change shape and shift position at a signal. He mentions that on one occasion two submarines were caught receiving oil from a neutral tank-boat.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERVIANS STILL WINNING.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, August 28th.

An official message says that at Salonica British monitors bombarded enemy detachments, reported at the mouth of the Struma.

In a reciprocal bombardment from Struma to Jumnica, the Serbians made considerable progress near Veterñik. On the road from Banica towards Ostrovo they repulsed three Bulgarian attacks, succeeding violent artillery preparation. An intense artillery duel continues. The Bulgarians have occupied several localities, which the Greeks had abandoned, west of Kavalla. The Serbians have made important advances in the region of Kukuruz and are repeatedly defeating the enemy.

ENEMY GUNS SILENCED.

SALONIKA, August 28th.

A *communiqué* says:—Our artillery silenced the enemy's guns at Doiran.

The Bulgarians shelled Mekes, on the Struma front.

THE SURRENDER OF GREEK FORTS.

LONDON, August 28th.

General Dousmanis, Chief of the General Staff of the Greek Army, and Colonel Mitaxas, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, mentioned yesterday as having been given leave and relieved of duty, were responsible for the surrender of the Kavalla forts, including Rupel, to the Bulgarians.

The Paris newspapers regard their dismissal hopefully, and say they are the first victims in the commencement of the national awakening of Greece.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ILLNESS OF KING CONSTANTINE.

ATHENS, August 29th.

His Majesty King Constantine is suffering from an inflammation wound.

A small operation was performed yesterday.

His Majesty, consequently, was unable to receive a deputation of Liberals.

INTERNED FISHING BOATS.

ANGLO-DUTCH AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

LONDON, August 29th.

An Anglo-Dutch Agreement has been concluded providing for the release of the Dutch fishing-boats interned in Scotland—some since the month of June—on condition that Germany does not receive more than 20 per cent. of the season's catch of herrings.

JAPANESE PEERS' DELEGATION.

A VISIT TO PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, August 28th.

The delegation from the Japanese House of Peers has visited the Premier and other Ministers at the President's Council of the Empire and the Duma.

The Japanese Military Mission has gone to the Imperial Headquarters.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

EFFECT OF RUMANIA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

LONDON, August 29th.

The price of wheat fell 4/- a quarter at Liverpool on receipt of news of Rumania's declaration of war, and closed slightly above the lowest price.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIA AND AUSTRIA.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

BERLIN, August 28th.

It is officially announced that Roumania has declared war against Austria.

CONFIRMED IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 28th.

Roumania has declared war against Austria.

GERMAN FEDERAL COUNCIL SUMMONED

AMSTERDAM, August 28th.

It is officially announced in Berlin that Roumania's declaration of war was made last night.

The Federal Council was immediately afterwards summoned.

GERMAN EFFORTS TO PROVOKE DISSENSION FAIL.

BUCHAREST, August 28th.

The Austro-German Legations, supported by some prominent pro-Germans, finding pressure on M. Bratiano, the Premier, futile, tried to provoke dissension betwen him and the King, but the latter did not respond to this unconstitutional procedure.

The concentration of troops was almost completed before the Decree announcing mobilisation was issued.

The authorities are dismissing alien *employés*, including many Germans, of whom a number were in the technical services.

DATE OF STATE OF WAR.

AMSTERDAM, August 28th.

A Vienna telegram states that the Roumanian Note declares that she considers herself in a state of war with Austria from nine p.m. on the 27th inst.

ROUMANIA'S REASONS.

GENEVA, August 28th.

A Vienna telegram states that the Roumanian Minister delivered the declaration to the Foreign Minister. Simultaneously he presented a document containing a list of grievances, such as persecution of and acts of violence against Roumania by the Dual Monarchy. He states that the agreement formerly attaching Roumania to the Triple Alliance ceased to exist from the day on which Germany and Austria-Hungary broke the Alliance by forcing the withdrawal of Italy from it.

The declaration proceeds to formulate the reasons dictating Roumania's entry into the war:—

Firstly: The anxiety of the Roumanians in Austria-Hungary, who are exposed to the risks of war and invasion.

Secondly: Roumania believes that by intervention she will shorten the duration of the world war.

Thirdly: That Roumania takes her place alongside the Powers who are able most effectively to assist her to realize her national ideals.

The telegram adds:—The declaration, though not unexpected, came as a shock and has created most painful excitement in Vienna.

NEWS WELCOMED IN PARIS AND ROME.

LONDON, August 29th.

News of Roumania's declaration of war has evoked the most jubilant comments in Paris and Rome, where it is described as an historic stroke of justice, marking the beginning of a phase of great tribulation for the enemy.

One of its most important consequences will be the final enclosure of Germany in a most formidable blockade, supplemented by concentric advances from all military fronts.

It is pointed out in Rome that the war is being returned with the greatest intensity to the Balkans, where it originated and where, perhaps, it will find a solution.

The wisdom of the Allies in holding Salonica is now recognised as a stroke of genius, and it is not doubted that Greece also will be bound to come in.

REJOICINGS IN ROME.

ROME, August 29th.

There are rejoicings in honour of Roumania.

A huge procession made a demonstration before the Roumanian Legation, and the Minister and Staff, appearing on the balcony, received an ovation.

There have been similar demonstrations in all the towns in Italy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FINAL VERDICT ON THE WAR.

LONDON, August 29th.

Roumania's intervention is regarded by the papers as the greatest "bull" point for the Allies since the beginning of the war. Apart from its military consequences, which will probably mean the shortening of the war by many months, the moral effect will be tremendous. Her intervention has fallen on Europe with the force of a final verdict on the war. The fact that Germany is beaten was probably long since known to the German higher command, but the opinion of the most astute and most interested neutral that Germany's doom is sealed now reveals the fact to the German nation. A striking military fact is that a large force of fresh, enthusiastic and thoroughly-trained and equipped troops is thrown into the struggle at a time when and at a strategical point where it will be most helpful to the Allies.

The Austrian report of the fighting shows that the Hungarian Transylvania is Roumania's immediate objective. The Roumanians are here confronted with the Carpathians, a barrier a hundred miles broad. Its conquest may not be rapid, but the operations will immediately improve the strategic situation, as the Russian Left is now linked up with the Roumanian Right, while the Teutonic Right Flank is now completely in the air. It hitherto rested at the Roumanian frontier, near the south-west corner of the Bukovina, and must now be prolonged four hundred miles along the Carpathians to the Danube.

At Verciorova it has been reported that a large Russian force is concentrating on the Danube close to the Roumanian frontier, and the "Iron Gates" may again be the scene of a struggle as in the time of the Romans.

It remains to be seen which Front the Central Empires will denude or whether the German General Staff will decide to shorten their Fronts by a retreat.

Apart from the prospect of a wholesale invasion of Hungary, the Russians are now able to march on Bulgaria through Roumania, employing important railways and utilising their base at Odessa. In this connection the interesting statement comes from Petrograd that Russia has armed and trained very considerable forces of former Austro-Hungarian subjects for use in the Balkans, officered partly by her own and partly by Servian officers. These have taken the oath of allegiance to the Tsar.

ROUMANIANS' BAPTISM OF FIRE.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Roumanian troops have already been in action.

An Austrian *communiqué* states:—There has been an action at the Red Tower Pass, south-west and south of Brasso.

The *communiqué* adds:—"On the south-eastern and eastern Hungarian frontier ramparts our new Roumanian enemy exchanged in a treacherous surprise first shots with our frontier posts."

CAME AS A THUNDERBOLT.

COPENHAGEN, August 29th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Roumania's declaration of war came like a thunderbolt. There was indescribable consternation and indignation, as the Teuto-Roumanian Commercial Agreements were signed only a few days previously. "This had lulled everyone into the belief that the storm had blown over, and great quantities of ammunition which the Germans had delivered in Roumania to be exchanged for grain will now be hurled back on our heads."

GREECE CHANGING.

LONDON, August 29th.

Signs are multiplying of a profound change of opinion in Greece in favour of the Allies.

BOLD SPEECH BY M. VENEZELOS.

ATHENS, August 29th.

M. Venezelos, in a speech, boldly condemned the Constantine policy. He declared the King to be a victim of ill-informed military authorities, also of his own admiration for Germany, through whose victory he hoped to weaken the constitution and concentrate the power of the monarchy.

Thousands cheered the speech.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON ROUMANIA.

LONDON, August 28th.

A Berlin official message says that Germany has declared war on Roumania.

PASSPORTS TO ROUMANIAN MINISTER.

THE HAGUE, August 28th.

A message from Berlin states that Germany will hand passports to the Roumanian Minister to-day.

ALLEGATION BY GERMANY.

LONDON, August 28th.

A German official announcement states:—Germany, prefacing her declaration of war against Roumania, states that the latter declared war against her Ally after disgracefully breaking treaties she (Roumania) had concluded with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

LUNG'S TROOPS.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT FROM KWANGTUNG.

The inhabitants of Kwangtung have submitted a petition to the President of the Republic, expressing alarm at Lung Chi-kwong's suggestion to the Central Government that he shall reorganise his "Chi" troops into two army divisions stationed at strategical points and doing mining work at the same time. The "Chi" troops (the petitioners say) have been three years in Kwangtung, where their violence has been felt by the natives and where property has been looted and women violated. The attention of the Central Government has already been drawn by many petitions from that province calling attention to their lawlessness and crimes. Being aware of his own and his troops' unpopularity among the natives of Kwangtung, Lung Chi-kwong, who is tyrannical in nature, would, no doubt, adopt a policy of revenge if he were allowed to retain his troops there. Moreover, the revolutionary leaders, like Mo Chin-yu, Li Yao-han, Lung Shih-hsu, etc., have sworn to suppress the "robber troops" at any cost, and as long as one "Chi" soldier remains in Kwangtung, there will be fighting and trouble. It is therefore, certain that there is no room left for Lung and his men in Kwangtung. It must also be pointed out that most of the "Chi" troops are illiterate men, who are only instrumental for creating disturbances at the direction of their chief. There is no discipline and order among them. They have practised all kinds of corruption: they issue licenses to gambling houses and opium dens, affording them illegal protection. If the Central Government had any idea of bringing reforms into the Army it would be necessary to disband Lung's troops without hesitation, and if any investigation has been instituted at all by the Government, it will never listen to the demands made by this illiterate and tyrannical General.

CHINESE NEWS.

APPOINTMENT OF PREMIER.

General Tuan Chi-jui has been appointed Premier. He was nominated by the President and the vote in the House of Representatives was practically unanimous.

PROPOSED TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

Ku Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has submitted to the Cabinet a proposal for the establishment of four colleges, namely, one Agricultural and Forestry College in Peking, one Mining College in the Three Eastern Provinces, an Industrial College at Shanghai, and one Fishery and Industrial College in Hupeh.

CHINESE LABOURERS FOR EASTERN EUROPE.

We are in a position to state (says the *Peking Daily News*) that the enlistment of Chinese labourers for Eastern Europe has been sanctioned by the Chinese Government. The men are, therefore, recruited under proper contracts. These labourers will be employed in felling trees, cultivating lands and other peaceful works miles behind the fighting front without anything to do with the war. The total number of labourers to be recruited for Russia this time is 50,000 men from Manchuria, Chihli and Shantung under the control of the Yi Cheng Kungtze. On account of the existing unsettled condition of affairs in China, which has rendered many people destitute and homeless, about thirty thousand young men have already been enlisted by the contractors for Russia *viâ* the Trans-Siberian Line.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth advise us that they received the following quotations by wire from their Singapore Agents yesterday:—

Alor Gajahs	$3.60
Gleneagles	1.80
Kedahs	3.25
Kempas	6.20
Malaka Pindas	2.15 ex div.
Malakoffs	4.75
New Serendahs	4.00
Sandycrofts	4.10 ex div.
Tapahs	20.00

(All Straits currency.)

Spot price of Rubber in London is 2/3½d. per lb.

CANTON.

HOPE OF A SETTLEMENT.

ADMIRAL SA TO ACT AS MEDIATOR.

TUESDAY, p.m.

President Li Yuan Hung has instructed all the different parties in the province that, as the new Tuchun Luk and the new Civil Governor Chu are both in Kwangtung, Lung must hand over his post at once; and that Admiral Sa will act as mediator between the two parties. Li Lieh-kwan is also instructed to disarm his men and proceed to Peking, and thence to his new post in Mongolia. It is stated that Luk will come to Canton and will take over from Lung personally under the wing of Admiral Sa, and Civil Governor Chu. If things are settled in this way it means peace in the province, and the only difficulty left is the disposition of the different bodies of troops.

It is also stated to-day that Governor Chu has come to an arrangement with Lung with regard to the money that Lung demands before he will hand over office. Chu is to give Lung the full amount that he claims, on condition that he obeys the mandate of the Central Government and betakes himself with 5,000 of his troops to Ko Chow. Ho is to be paid in instalments. Luk is to assume charge from the beginning of September. This might prove the solution of the whole problem if it were not for the presence of Lung's soldiers and of the rebel army around Shiu Hing. At present people are hoping for the best and expect great things from Governor Chu and Admiral Sa. There is no news from Shiu Hing, and Shum, Li and Luk are still there with a big army which has not been paid for a period of nearly three months.

ADMIRAL SA'S SQUADRON.

The other two ships of Admiral Sa's Squadron arrived at Whampoa last night. These are the *Luan Cheung* and the *Hai Sau*. This means that there will be an end of the river fighting and that the delta will be in a normal state presently.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A new Minister of Foreign Affairs has been appointed for Kwangtung and is on his way to Canton. His name is Liang Lan-hsien, and he is said to be a very good man, with considerable experience.

SHEK LUNG.

Conditions around Shek Lung have still further improved, though to the east fighting is still going on. Trains are running through to Kowloon to-day. Wai Chow and district are still the headquarters of Wong Wo Shun, the other famous robber chief, and around here also is Chan Kwing Ming, so that the East River is still in a very unsettled state. Lung has been moving troops in this direction for the last four days, but progress is necessarily slow, and troops have to be moved up the river in junks. People are still running away from this district and trade on the river is at a standstill.

SHEK WAI TONG.

Lung has moved the three 3-inch Krupp guns, which were on the jetty at Wong Sha, over to the other side of the river, and they are now placed near the railway station at Shek Wai Tong. Everything has been quiet in this district now for a week, but from the number of troops that Lung has quartered in this section he means to hold the railway for a good many miles if there is a continuation of hostilities. His men at present are stretched from the terminus right up the line to the first station, Five-Eye Bridge.

CONDITIONS IN THE CITY.

More shops are open in the City and there are more people than ever in the streets. Things are still far from normal, however, and in some places, as, for instance, in a street in the Western Suburbs, where most of the shops are silver shops, you find six or seven shops in a row closed up. On the new Bund traffic is almost normal and nearly all the big stores have opened up again. There are a great number of police about, and here and there, especially at the junction of streets, you find a patrol of soldiers. On the river also there are many more craft moving about and gunboats have not been in evidence at all during the last 24 hours. Goods continue to be taken from the godowns in Shameen into the City, which is perhaps the best sign of all that a settlement is imminent.

At the Palisade, Kowloon, a string band has been engaged for this evening. In addition the programme to be presented consists of several excellent films which are entirely new to cinema patrons.

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LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM
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First relieves, then cures all manner of external aches and pains.
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SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

CHOFU MARU, Japanese str., 933, S. Takehashi, 26th August—Bangkok 19th August, Rice.—Order.

GLENGOLE, British str., 2,399, W. McGhie, 21st August—Singapore 16th August, General.—Order.

HINSANG, British str., 1,855, A. C. Kennedy, 23rd August—Sandakan 18th August, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HIRADO MARU, Japanese str., 1,628, Ito, 23rd August—Tsingtau 17th August, Coal.—Order.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 26th August—Hoihow 25th August, General.—A. R. Marty.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,220, Rees Lewis, 28th August—Bangkok 22nd August, Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,929, Murakami, 10th August—Swatow 15th August, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KINKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,935, Nakagawa, 15th August—Miike 9th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KITANO MARU, Japanese str., 1,942, F. E. Cope, 26th August—Singapore 20th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KUMCHOW, British str., Martin, 18th August—Tjilijap 6th August, Sugar.—Order.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, A. P. Sangster, 12th August—Shanghai 9th August, General.—Order.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, J. H. Alcock, 27th August—Sandakan 22nd August, Timber.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

NICHIRO MARU, Japanese str., 1,624, Hibi, 24th August—Wakamatsu, 18th August, Coal.—Order.

OTOWA MARU, Japanese str., 877, K. Nomura, 27th August—Takao 24th August, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PHEUMPENH, British str., 1,065, N. G. Magin, 28th August—Saigon 24th August, Rice.—Order.

PENANG, MARU, Japanese str., 3,261, S. Kushibiki, 17th August—Singapore 11th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SATSUKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,300, T. Fumoto, 12th August—Dairen 5th August, Coal and General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SHINON, British str., 1,103, Sangster, 14th August—Saigon 10th August, Rice.—Order.

SHOW HSING, Chinese str., 1,236, S. Ramsland, 22nd August—Chefoo 17th August, General.—Order.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,616, Wm. Benson, 28th August—Shanghai 24th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SZECHUEN, British str., 1,150, J. Peacock, 24th August—Swatow 23rd August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAISANG, British str., 997, Matthews, 19th August—Hongay 16th August, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

"A LITTLE ENTERPRISE."

Last night our troops carried out a little enterprise in the neighbourhood of ——.—Official Report.

An enterprise is just what the meaning of the word suggests. There is no certainty that it will be successful. Therefore to bring about the desired result nothing is left out of the calculations, if possible, to ensure success.

Here is an account of what may be regarded as one of the typical common or garden "little enterprises" so frequently undertaken on the British front.

A certain battalion, in rest for a few days behind the line, is selected to provide, say, a hundred men and a party of bombers to make a raid on the enemy trenches.

The point at which the enemy lines are to be entered is a small salient, in front of which five craters are already material evidence of our having worried the enemy in that particular section.

Enterprises, it may be remembered, are undertaken with the general idea of worrying the enemy and reducing his *moral*.

Unless large numbers of men were employed—and even then heavy losses would have been sustained—it would have been almost hopeless to attempt to penetrate the hostile entrenchments without being aided by that wire entanglement-destroyer—the mine.

It is really only a mine which can successfully break a way through the otherwise impenetrable enmeshments of wire.

The firing of a mine was therefore to open the ball and at the same time a way through the cunningly constructed wire entanglements behind which the Boche apparently felt secure.

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The night sky on the date the enterprise took place was minus a moon. An advantage.

The night was consequently dark, and it was but a slowly moving coil of men who, in Indian file, wound their way stealthily through the long, tortuous communication trench to the front line.

This was to be their jumping-off place into "No Man's Land," and just as probably into the "Great Unknown."

The captain in command of the operations walked along the line of front trench where his men were gathered to assure himself that they were correctly marshalled for the coming attack. To his section commanders he gave his final directions, and to each individual man a cheery word.

The mine was to be sprung at 8 p.m., and then the captain was to give the order for the rush across. As the minutes caught up to the hour and the last minute of all broke itself up into seconds there were many strained but eager faces staring over the parapet.

Suddenly there was a rumbling, drum-like boom!

An eruption of grey clay-clods showed in ghostly chunks against the ill-lit sky. An earth tremor which made one's knees tremble whether they wished or not.

For a dumb instant—silence.

Then with sullen thuds the great clay-clods dropped to earth.

It was now the moment of all the moments.

"Come on, the Little Potters!"

It was the captain's shout as he sprang over the parapet. An Australian, though serving in an English regiment, he was born thirty-three years before in the Antipodes to lead just such an enterprise as this.

With that peculiar discrimination which a real leader of men shows in addressing his followers at the crucial moment, he hit upon the most inspiring phrase he could have used.

It was the "footalll battle-cry" of the famous regiment to which he and his men belonged.

No sooner had the words left his lips than there was a mumbled mouthing of complicated swear-words. Every man was endeavouring to scramble over the parapet in advance of his nearest friend.

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Suddenly, as though electrified into inquisitiveness as to what was happening, the Boche from his support lines sent up hundreds of "shooting-star-like" lights.

It added almost a sense of gaiety to the otherwise sombre scene as the khaki-clad "Little Potters" dashed on towards their objective, through the lip of the newly torn-out crater which provided a spongy-like entrance to the German trench.

There was a vicious rattle of the enemy machine-guns, as they insistently flung out their streams of lead, from points to the right and left of the newly-born crater; the squeal of our own shells, which were more than "strafing" the enemy's rear trenches.

Then came the booming burst of our heavy bombs, flung from trench mortars farther down our lines.

And the enemy's "shooting-star-like" lights darted up in ever increasing numbers towards the sulky sky.

The bombers led the attack, yet such was the intense enthusiasm inspired by the chance of getting at the enemy that others who should not have done so sprinted up to them.

Those watching from the British lines were no longer able to discern what was happening at the Boche trench, which had now been successfully entered.

The boom of hand grenades intermingled with the snap-like sound of revolver and rifle shots. It was obvious that a hand-to-hand fight was in progress, but only from the sounds, dulled as they were by the half-subterraneous position in which it took place.

Metaphorically, it was like the indescribable noises which come in a sort of furry fury to one's ear when listening to a combat between a dog-ferret and a buck-rat in a confined space underground.

A blazing light suddenly burst from the British trench, followed shortly by blast of whistles.

It was the signal to return.

Stolidly, with clay-clodden boots, the raiders retrace their way. They are fewer by some half-dozen than when they set out, but those who have been wounded and still have life in them are carried back tenderly across the bullet-swept zone to the safety of their lines.—*Daily Mail.*

SHELLS. SHELLS. SHELLS!

HOW WOMEN ARE HELPING THE GREAT PUSH.

[BY HELEN COLT.]

If officials, employers, and workers keep at it with the same zeal and assiduity as they have hitherto employed our supplies will soon be overwhelming.—Mr. Lloyd George.

"You're sure you're strong? I only want women on this job are able to lift eighteen-pound shells. . . . All right, then . . . take your form."

I sat in the office—the inner sanctum—of the Lady Superintendent of Female Munition Workers at one of our biggest munition factories. Fascinated, I watched the stream of girls and women pass into the building and up to the superintendent's desk, and heard their answers to the brief questions which decided their fate as regarded that morning's batch of engagements.

Never before since they began to work in the world at all has Fortune, in the guise of Government employment, spread for women so wide a net. From domestic service to teaching, from dressmaking to secretarial work, each calling is represented among applicants, in addition to the many who—before the war—as they will tell you engagingly, "were just at home"; in addition, also, to the quota of women coming straight from factories elsewhere.

There is a strict rule as to these last giving the names of all firms with whom they have worked previously—for obvious reasons.

Every worker, whatever her social position, is expected to come through the local Labour Exchange, so that no worker is likely to labour (literally) under the impression that she has found a billet by means of social superiority or influence.

The munition worker, moreover, has one advantage over her fellows. While we are gravely shaking our heads over the "untrained" worker and the possible abuses of the "Short Course," here is a field of activity in which workers are actually to a great extent preferred without a distinctively "munition" training at all!

DEMAND FOR EDUCATED WOMEN.

Supposing a girl of sixteen enters the factory she can at once be put on to work at which while learning her job during the first week she is able to earn 12s. Next week she will probably earn 18s., and continue to rise according to her ability. Munition wages are notoriously high, and one cannot imagine causes of complaint frequent. I saw machines lubricating bullets manipulated with a skill which results in many thousand bullets being lubricated per day. The rate paid is three-farthings per thousand, and I talked to a worker who could make 38s. per week on this simple job alone.

No worker in any department who is over twenty-one can be paid less than 20s. per week of forty-eight hours, and as overtime is worked as a natural thing, the wages rise to three and four pounds or over, according to quickness and capacity and the kind of work required. There is a demand for educated women as overlookers, and they are well paid for these more responsible duties.

Then, too, the workers in danger buildings score, for the wages are high in proportion. The women who have recently earned the nickname of "Canaries" by reason of a complexion stain caused by picric acid can have their pick of "boys" from the moment when, work-stained but cheerful, they turn out of their shops at the end of their day.

But I expect it would strike other women as it struck me, that whether the work is better paid or not—whether it is damaging to the complexion or not—there is a certain attraction in the scattered buildings of brick where "danger" operations on explosives go on night and day—an attraction which is lacking in safer quarters. What do we risk, we Englishwomen—except, as it were, by proxy—we who remain in personal safety while a great war thunders through the rest of Europe? It would be something of a relief to feel that one was bearing any kind of part in definite war risks as well as helping to account for some Germans. Only a tiny part, indeed, for the safe-guards are such that short of actual carelessness it is almost impossible to cause a accident in the shops.

FOOD AND RECREATION.

We shuffled along in our danger goloshes over the wooden bridges connecting these same shops, making humorous comments on the appearance of one another's feet in the enormous boat-like coverings which the department seemed to consider fitting—shall I say?—to the occasion. I stopped to look at a worker in an outside building. He was taking cordite off reels with deft fingers and smoothing the coils, in order to test its faultlessness and make it fit to pass easily through the slot into the machine. Such innocent-looking stuff it is first sight—rather like lines of deep-coloured catgut as it passes off the reels upon its way.

Tea was being served to a crowd of workers in one of the canteens near by, and doubly good the steaming beverage, the buttered toast and rock cakes, must have tasted to the women who poured out of their shops and stood waiting at the bar. I saw poached eggs being served in addition, and irresistible strawberry tartlets which, like the tea and toast, cost but a modest penny.

The Welfare Department has under its administration an enormous amount of beneficial work, social and individual, seen and unseen; cheerful luncheon huts run by the Y.M.C.A. and pleasant restrooms for well-earned repose are provided. It is a long and strenuous day of twelve hours, with intervals of rather more than one and a half hours for food and recreation. But the women seem to enjoy the time in their light, well-organised, well-arranged workshops—with the consciousness, too, that they possess a "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the first rank in their lady superintendent. "We love *her*," they confided with enthusiasm; and, indeed, I did not wonder at the opinion expressed.

"I've been in five shops, and *I* don't feel to have seen any slacking," was the remark to me of an ex-nursery-governess from Belgium, as we disposed of our tea to the tune of the canteen piano.

And beneath such material incentives as piecework and overtime one felt as one left the buildings—with workers on the night shift streaming in and their tired comrades passing out towards hostels and clubs—that there is a spirit in women munition workers which does not slack.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

GERMAN DOCTOR HERO.

TOMMY AND A CAPTURED MACHINE GUNNER.

Describing the capture of a German doctor at La Boiselle, Mr. Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*," says:—A number of Germans were there in their dug-outs, the remnant of a battalion which had suffered frightful things under our gun-fire. They had a German doctor there, a giant of a man with a great heart who had put his first-aid dressing station in the second line trench and attended to the wounds of the men until our bombardment intensified so that no man could live there. He took the wounded down to a dug-out—those who had not been carried back—and stayed there expecting death. But then as he told me to-day at about eleven o'clock this morning, the shells ceased to scream and roar above-ground, and after a sudden silence he heard the noise of British troops. He went to the entrance of his dug-out and said to some English soldiers who came up with fixed bayonets: "My friends, I surrender." Afterwards he helped to tend our own wounded, and did very good work for us under the fire of his own guns, which had now turned upon this position.

A CAPTURED MACHINE GUNNER.

There was another German to-day at La Boisselle, but his work, though grave, was not that of helping wounded men. It was one of those machine gunners who kept up a fire of dropping bullets upon our troops when we first made an assault upon this position. And to-day he was there still in his emplacement doing very deadly work, and though he was wounded in nine places when we found him he was still working his terrible little gun. Our men took him prisoner, and, in the English way, bore no grudge against him, but sang his praises. Many other machine guns were captured, and round one of them all the team was laid out dead by one of our shells.

THE BOY WITH BLUE EYES.

Lightly wounded men, first hit up there beyond the wood, walked along unaided, or helped by a comrade. One of them, a boy of eighteen or so, with blue eyes under his steel helmet, stopped me and showed me a bloody bandage round his hand, and said with an excited laugh: "They got me all right. I was serving with my Lewis when a bullet caught me smack. Now, I'm off. And I've had eighteen months of it." He went away grinning at his luck, because the bullet might have chosen another place.

ADVICE ON SPORT.

One dug-out was littered with German books and papers. I picked up one of them, and saw that it was "Advice on Sport." Here was sad sport for Germans. There was a tragic spirit in that little room, and we went out quickly. I peered into other German dug-outs, and saw how splendidly built they were, so deep and so strongly timbered that not even our bombardment had utterly destroyed them. They are great workers, these Germans, and wonderful soldiers. Everywhere there lay about great numbers of steel helmets, some of them with vizors, and well designed, so that they come down to the nape of the neck and protected all the head. Some of our soldiers were bringing them back as souvenirs. One man had ten dangling about him, like the tin pots on a travelling tinker.

TALL, STRONG MEN.

Describing 150 men captured at Fricourt, Mr. Gibbs says:—I saw them all to-day, and spoke with some of them. They belonged to the 109th, 110th, and 111th Regiments of the 14th Reserve Corps, and were mostly from Baden. It would be absurd to talk of these fellows as being under-sized or under-fed men. They were tall, strong, stout men, in the prime of life. Only a few were wounded, and lay about in a dazed way. The others answered me cheerfully, and expressed their joy at having escaped from our gun fire, which they described as "schrecklich"—terrible. They had had no food or drink since yesterday morning until their English guards gave it to them.

GLOOMY AND TRUCULENT.

A little apart from all his fellow-officers stood a German lieutenant-colonel who was charged with having killed two of our officers by bombing them after his surrender. A tall, gloomy, truculent man of the worst Prussian type, he stood awaiting an inquiry, and could only hope that he was not guilty of such a crime.

TEUTON COMFORT.

Our men who have explored the dug-outs of Mametz have discovered many evidences of the Teuton's love of comfort. Their underground dwellings simply are palatial, and the amount of food and drink found in them is prodigious. I have seen the certified inventory of one of these habitations occupied by an officer holding the rank of captain. His store of provender included twenty tins of corned beef, in addition to sausages, potted meats, tinned salmon, numerous kinds of biscuits, and several whole cheeses. He also had in a cellar below his dug-out two casks of Bavarian beer, various kinds of spirits, including whisky and gin, and five dozen bottles of mineral water. He evidently had servants to wait on him, and he summoned them by means of an electric bell.

PICK-A-BACK ON A HUN.

OFFICER'S FIND.

A "DESIRABLE" DUG-OUT.

Our wounded soldiers have little to offer to the seeker after tragic gloom or infernal horror.

Take the case of second lieutenant in a Yorkshire battalion, who before the war gave his days to office work and his le'sure to outdoor sports and amusements. He landed at Southampton as a stretcher case, by reason of the shrapnel wound in his right thigh. This is how he sees his own particular bit of it:—

"There's no doubt it's a great show. There's bound to be ups and downs, of course, and in some of the Boche regiments there's a good deal of snap left. But, on the whole, I think we've got 'em now; I don't fancy they'll ever get the upper hand again. I don't want to brag about our chaps, but they are immeasurably superior to any Sauerkrauter. They're real sportsmen. You can't make them throw their hands up and cry 'Mercy!'—they really don't know how it's done. In a general way they don't wish the Boche any particular harm, but when their blood's warmed up, if they can get to grips there's no Boche ever born can old them up.

"It was as we climbed out over their parados, making for their second line, that I got my leg punctured. But it didn't hurt a bit, and I went rigt on. Our chaps were in whooping fine form. And then, only a few yards farther, came that confounded shrap that messed up my thigh, killed my second sergeant, and wounded two or three more. My platoon sergeant wanted to stay with me, but of course I wouldn't have that. What he really wanted was to get on. 'You get on, an' give 'em hell!' I told him; and on he went with the platoon.

"I was in a bit of a small shell hole. However, after a bit I found I could get along the ground slowly without very much pain, and I wriggled back to that Boche front line and crossed it into a shallow sap that had been pretty well pulverised by our heavies. I was resting there when, if you'll believe me, I saw a Boche officer come climbing cautiously up out of a big dug-out we'd put six bombs in. He was a captain. He had a bomb in one hand and a rifle and bayonet in the other; and he was peering first one way and then the other, like a burglar. 'Oh, you beauty!' I thought. And just then he snuggled down against a gap in their parados (back wall of a trench) near the dug-out and bedded his rifle comfortably for firing at our chaps in his second line.

FOUR HUN OFFICERS SNIPED.

"You can bet I was glad I had my rifle and plenty of ammunition. I believe in the good old service rifle. Never did bother with revolvers and things. So I got a beautiful bead on this chap, and a second later he was—I wonder where dead Boches go! Bit rough on us if—but I expect there's a special compartment down below somewhere for them Anyhow, he didn't have any time to think about it.

"I charged my breech again, and no sooner done than my next target hobs up—a lieutenant. I got him while he was looking at his captain; I aimed for his shoulder blades, but the old gun kicked a bit and I got him through the head. Seemed I might as well be in a grouse butt, and nothing less than officers for targets, mind you. Well, to cut it short, two more lieutenants came up from that same dug-out, making in all three lieutenants and one captain, and I got 'em all.

"And then a private came up, with never a weapon of any sort in his hand, and the fear of God in his white face. 'You're a Boche,' I thought, 'probably a batman (servant), but certainly a Boche, and you ought to be shot, but you've got nothing in your silly hands.' It was too much like a sitting bird, you know. 'Couldn't manage it. 'Here!' I shouted at him. And do you know, he fell just as if I'd shot him.

"I tried hard to remember some German. Chap in our office wanted to teach me in the summer before the war, and I've often wished I'd stuck to it. But I got a motor-bike that summer and one thing and another I didn't get far. Well, I managed to clamber back to that trench and poke the Boche with the butt of my rifle till he found himself a little and stood up. I meant to see that blessed dug-out. Perhaps they've got their blooming General Staff there, I thought.

"DIESER DUG-OUT."

"I had to get the Boche's help, but couldn't think how to tell him in German what I wanted. Finally, I made him understand. 'Look here, Boshy,' I said, "Ich wille sehen dieser blooming dug-out. 'Got that?" Then I said, 'Donnerwetter!' and grinned at him to show there was no ill-felling, and he managed to make connection.

"I kept him in front, you may be sure; but if I'd been an old blind beggar he wouldn't have had pluck enough to empty my tin can. That dug-out was a bit knocked about, you know, by our six bombs. But right at the back of the lowest corner there was a sharp twist to the right and a door with broken glass panels, taken from a farmhouse by the look of it. Through that we went along a passage, turned to the left, down four steps, and into a regular boudoir. Dug-out! Why, there were a Turkey carpet on the floor and beautiful tapestry curtains to the bunks. Never saw anything like it.

"There were three cases of beer; very good stuff too. I had a bottle myself right away. There were about a hundred eggs, two cut hams, pâté de foie gras in little jars, sausages, several boxes of cigars, a case of champagne, a gramophone, and lashins of cakes and chocolate. There were an electric bell, a small typewriter, and in one of the bunks I found a lot of ribbons and things from ladies' dresses and a pair of ladies' gloves. It was a regular show, that place.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE CONQUEROR OF BUKOVINA.

GENERAL LECHITSKY.

General P. A. Lechitsky, who has made such an onslaught on General Pflanzer's army in Bukovina, is a self-made man, and owes his career solely to his genius, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*.

It took him fully twenty-seven years to attain the grade of colonel and commander of an infantry regiment. Here his initiative had a better opportunity. He especially excelled in training the officers, each one of whom, even to the sub-lieutenants, were from time to time given special tasks to perform on their own responsibility, which quickened their intelligence and gave fair play to their initiative. He distinguished himself during manœuvres near Petrograd, having held, by his clever tactics, with a single regiment, a whole division of his adversary at bay for half a day. For this he was made adjutant in the suite of the Tsar, who greatly admired this feat.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

But it was not until the Russo-Japanese War that his real genius was felt. He knew the country well, having been for many years chief of a regiment stationed in the East, and immediately proved how right were his methods of training. Here he won the St. George Cross, Golden Sword, for bravery, and was promoted general. He was one of the few Russian generals who emerged from the *débâcle* without a spot on his name. Not only that, but after the war he was given the command of the 1st Division of Guards and made general of the Tsar's suite. The 1st Division of Guards is the most aristocratic Preobrajensky regiment, and has always most distinguished commanders, chiefly from the best aristocratic families. Soon Lechitsky became Chief of the 18th Army Corps.

What distinguished him here was his democratic intercourse with the officers. After a year of command he knew all the officers of his corps, not only their names but their individual capacities. With many of them he was on terms of intimate friendship—a thing hitherto unknown in the Russian army, where a general during reviews would never shake hands with the officers on duty.

THE SYMPATHETIC TOUCH.

I remember his first review, when at the head of the 18th Army Corps. He arrived much earlier than he was expected by etiquette, and surprised the chief of a regiment scolding a man in the ranks. The man became quite frightened, and absolutely lost his head. General Lechitsky went direct to him, and asked what was the matter. The colonel commanding the regiment explained to him, rather hotly, that the man was a fool, a disgrace to the regiment, and would surely spoil everything. General Lechitsky ordered the soldier out of the ranks. He approached the General, deadly pale, thinking that the worst would happen. But the General patted him on the shoulder, and in friendly tones began to ask about his village and his family. It happened that they were both from the same province. "Look here," said General Lechitsky, "we are Zemliaki"—fellow-countrymen;—"you cannot be so stupid as all that." Then having put the soldier at his ease, he began to ask him questions. He answered them quite freely. Then General Lechitsky congratulated him, and went to speak with the chief of the regiment. "If a private does not understand something it is the sergeant's fault," said he. "Then you must scold the sergeant. But under no circumstances must you frighten the poor devils. They only lose their heads."

A BAD QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

He then assembled the officers, put them through a severe examination on the parade ground instead of a march past, and ordered different military evolutions, made some soldiers undress, inspected their feet and underwear, and then dismissed them. Such a review was never seen before. After the review many chiefs of regiments, who were only prepared for superficialities, were very little at ease. Yet nobody was punished, though a number were reprimanded. After this General Lechitsky made it his practice to visit at least once a fortnight those regiments which were the worst in the review, and on every day's routine taught their chief and superior officers how things must be done.

This war has found him Commander-in-Chief of the Amur Military District. This is the man whom General Brusiloff chose as his aid in the formidable task of reconquering Galicia.

PICK-A-BACK ON THE HUN.

"I took a despatch case and all the loose papers on the table, and got the batman to take me pick-a-back and carry the despatch case while I struck to my rifle. 'Now then, Gustave Wilhelm Albrecht von Boche,' I said to him, 'we will ausgang, as schnell as we can, for our own lines; compree?'

"He was a little slow in the uptake, as you might say, but tumbled to it after a bit, especially when I donnerwettered him a bit; and, really, he made quite a good job of carrying me till me got close to the old sap we used to call "Rimmel's" because of its high scent, on our own front. And there he got a chance bullet through his left knee—rather a narrow shave for my own leg—and simply crumpled up like paper. He wasn't really meant for war, that batman.

"I'd a lot of trouble dragging him into our lines, my thigh being rather nasty just then. But I got him into cover at last, though by that time he had another bullet in his shoulder, and weeping from sheer funk. Then one of our own bearers got us, and I was all right, and so was the batman.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MESOFOTAMIA.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

The Mesopotamian misadventure makes the Crimean scandals of last century seem mild by comparison.

The initial cause of our troubles in these regions was that when the Great War began the Army of India tried to do too much. It was organised for operations on and beyond its own frontier, but not for over-seas expeditions on a spacious scale. In the first months large forces were sent from India to France, Egypt, East Africa, and elsewhere. Heavy calls were made on Indian stores.

The possibility that Turkey might enter the war was evidently never fully considered. When the Turks drew the sword the Indian authorities were soon in difficulties.

They began by doing the right thing well. Their one obvious task in a war with Turkey was to seize the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates at the head of the Persian Gulf in order to deny the Turks access to the sea, and to prevent the enemy from damaging the extensive oil wells acquired by the Admiralty in this area. They sent a single division under General Sir Arthur Barrett, which drove back the Turks, captured the important seaport of Bussorah, and established an advanced base at Gurna, 116 miles from the sea, at the head of the deep-water channel. Had the operations stopped there, as they ought to have done, and as they were originally meant to do, thousands of homes in this country might not be mourning to-day.

The expedition was increased in size, and in April of last year General Sir John Nixon took over the command from General Barrett. From that moment caution was abandoned and the operations spread far and wide. When General Nixon arrived we were holding Kurna, we had a brigade at Ahwaz, on the River Karun, to guard the pipe-line, but the bulk of the forces were still around Bussorah. By June 3rd General Nixon had advanced up the Tigris to Amara, 87 miles above Kurna. By July 24th he had sent another expedition in an entirely different direction to Nasiriyeh, on the Euphrates, 100 miles from Kurna.

I know the reasons put forward in support of these advances. If they are sound, we might equally well have tried to march to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; but they were not sound in view of the drain on the resources of India. We should never have gone out of reach of the deep-water channel. While General Nixon pushed on, no adequate attempt was made to organise river transport, and the question of building light railways never seems to have been seriously considered.

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The Turks concentrated again at Kut-el-Amara, 143 miles above Amara and 346 miles from the sea by the river route. General Nixon resolved to attack them, and by his direction General Townshend fought the successful battle of Kut on September 28th. Thenceforth misfortune dogged our footsteps in Mesopotamia.

Baghdad is 100 miles from Kut by the direct land route and 227 miles by water, while it is 357 *miles from the sea by the river route*, on which supplies depended. Erroneously believing that Baghdad was lightly held, General Nixon desired to take it. General Townshend asked for reinforcements, but never got them. General Nixon sent rosy reports of the prospects of taking Baghdad, which were transmitted through the Government of India to the Home Government.

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We all know what happened next. General Townshend advanced to Ctesiphon, a few miles from Baghdad, where he fought on November 22nd and following days. The Turks produced new divisions whose presence was unsuspected, and he was driven back to Kut with heavy loss. It was at this stage that the transport, commissariat, and medical arrangements first gravely broke down, and that the sufferings of our wounded began.

General Townshend was then besieged in Kut, and reinforcements were hurried to Mesopotamia to relieve him. The advance of the relief columns began under General Aylmer on January 4th, and various actions were fought between that date and January 21st, about which the public has been very imperfectly informed. We were told that the Turks were in flight, but we were not told of the misfortunes which befell our own troops, largely owing to misjudgment of the enemy's capacity for resistance. About this time Sir John Nixon, who had undoubtedly become seriously ill, left Mesopotamia, and the command was taken over by General Sir Percy Lake.

* * * * *

The later operations to relieve Kut failed, but in spite of the floods, the mud, and the misery, there was at least one moment when they ought to have succeeded. A strong British and Indian force made a night march on the right bank to Es Sinn, the strong Turkish position astride the river, less than eight miles from Kut. General Aylmer was in command. At dawn on March 8th a brigade under General Kembell (now wounded) was in front (within 500 yards) of the great Dujailar redoubt, which was almost empty, as were the adjacent lines. A battalion colonel begged to be allowed to take it, but permission was refused. Our men had the mortification of lying for hours watching the Turks assemble. The suggestions made are that the orders were to attack at 9 a.m. or 10 a.m. (after a night "surprise" march), and that these orders were blindly adhered to; further, that our artillery, which was at no great distance, might have shelled our own troops.

Under the circumstances, further explanation is required, for neither of these pleas seems admissable. *The fact remains that the way to Kut lay open for hours, and Kut might have been relieved.* The ultimate attack failed, and a day or two later General Aylmer left Mesopotamia. He was given command of the Mhow Division, one of the military prizes of India. Later attempts to relieve Kut were also unsuccessful, General Townshend surrendered, and ever since we have kept a large force immobile in Mesopotamia.

I have recited the bare facts of the Mesopotamia madness, and have said little of the losses and the sufferings of the troops, who even now write letters complaining that they are on half-

(Continued on next Column.)

WILL AUSTRIA HOLD ON?

EFFECTS OF ALLIED SUCCESS.

Nine men out of ten on opening their newspaper and seeing yet another message about further Austrian defeats mentally exclaim, "Well, it won't be long before Austria is out of it," says Mr. Ernest Hamilton.

Writing with a very close knowledge of Austria-Hungary and the many peoples under the sway of the Hapsburgs, I feel every confidence that Austria will be out of the war before the autumn. This is, of course, provided that Germany performs no military miracles, and few competent observers can be found to think that Germany is any longer in the position of miracle-worker.

Why do I think that Austria will retire from a war which has brought her no laurels and at a time when even her most able historians will have to admit that Austria has been thoroughly defeated? First of all, it is very important to remember that the word "Austrian" means practically nothing. If a man were to tell me that he is an Austrian I should first have to find out what his mother tongue and religion were before I could classify him, or have any clue as to his national sympathies and aspirations. He might be a Czech speaking a tongue akin to Russian and aching to get away from the domination of Vienna; he may be a Croat or Bosnian Serb whose heart is rent when he thinks of the tragic plight of Serbia; he may be a Clerical Viennese plotting to sell or hand over Austria to Berlin; or again he may be a Rumanian living in Transylvania, who does not care a three-penny bit whether Slav or German emerges triumphant from the conflict, and who, despite obligatory military service, remains a neutral in the midst of the fighting in which he is taking part.

I had a curious experience of this in 1912, when I was with the Serbs in their brilliant campaign against the Turks. Travelling with us were some ten or twelve Austrian and Hungarian newspaper correspondents. Of these only one was of German descent and sympathies, and he was a German-American. The others were keen anti-Germans, who freely discussed in front of the German newspaper correspondents the ardent hopes for a free and pro-Slav Balkan confederation which would put Germany's nose out of joint.

It is very important to remember that less than a third of the population of Austria-Hungary is German by language, descent or sympathies.

NOT A PEOPLE'S WAR.

I was in Austria when war was declared, and, with the exception of Vienna and a few other towns, I failed to see the slightest sign of enthusiasm. The war was never a people's war. It would be very difficult indeed to imagine a "people's war" in Austria, having regard to the diversity of the peoples there. Austria-Hungary soon learned that there was going to be no "expansion by conquest" as the result of this war unless it was that other States were going to expand at the expense of Austria. True, Serbia was in the end overrun and the hated Serb driven out of his country, but there the ointment was so full of flies that here was no balm in it. For where the Austrian flag was to be seen in Serbia there could the German flag also be found, and everybody who has been in either Germany or Austria knows what the two countries think of each other.

Still, so long as Germany was fighting Austria's battles—pushing back Russians here and invading Serbia there—Austria did not complain. Vienna is noted for its feminine quality of leaning anywhere for support.

Once, however, Germany was no longer willing, or able, to help Austria with plans, generals, and men, Vienna began to cool off. Vienna is like a cocotte who gets sulky when presents are scarce.

Then Germany committed a fatal mistake. She began to show her cards by proposing—indirectly and unofficially, but quite unmistakably—an economic union with Austria which would create a Central Europe. Germany is always likely to feel our economic hostility much more than our achievements in the field, for she knows that all wars come to an end, and it is only world-commerce that can heal the wounds of a campaign.

Austria's reception of Germany's economic proposals was distinctly unflattering. A meeting of the Chambers of Commerce was held in Vienna, but the report of it was censored in toto. The Hungarian money magnates were immediately up in arms. Germany was not their market, and they had no intention of passing into the tender care of the too clever Berliner.

THE INEVITABLE.

Meanwhile, Austria is opposed by two powerful foes. Sooner or later Russia will force the Carpathian passes and descend into the plain. Sooner or later Italy will force the Tyrol out of Austria's grasp, and she will lie helpless, her most vulnerable parts exposed to her enemies.

And, patiently waiting her opportunity, is Rumania—slow to move perhaps, but knowing exactly what she wants out of Austria and determined to get the last drop of blood.

These are the reasons that make me think that Austria will throw up the sponge. True, I do not share the views of so many others that there will be an utter dismemberment of the Empire, for this would involve problems that would take many weary years to solve. Nevertheless, the time is drawing near when Vienna will say that it is time for peace, and Buda-Pesth will say that she will fight no more.

rations. Others are telling in Parliament and elsewhere, of the privations and the endless mismanagement. The points I wish to emphasise are that the public have never been officially told who is to blame, *that no one has been punished, and that these things are still going on.*

I will only say one thing. When you have said all that can be said about the erring generals and the defects of the Indian system, it is still undeniable that the ultimate responsibility for this tragic enterprise rests upon Mr. Asquith's Government. They were not ignorant of the risks, and they were capable of assessing the rash eagerness of General Nixon and the weak acquiescence of General Duff.

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Mr. Roxburgh, Messrs. Thornycroft's Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., from Canton.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 28th August—Port Parseval 26th August, Lime Stone.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
CHIHLI, British str., 1,149, R. Y. Lloyd, 29th August—Tientsin 29th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANGTAH, Chinese str., 1,530, Stewart, 29th August—Shanghai 25th August, General.—Order.
LAISANG, British str., —— C. D. Nichol, 29th August—Kobe 22nd August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, August 29th.

CHOYSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
CITY OF DURHAM, Brit. str., for Manila.
NICHIRO MARU, Jap. str., for Hongay.

DEPARTURES.

August 29th.

CHANGCHOW, British str., for Swatow.
CHINHUA, British str., for Manila.
CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
CHENGTU, British str., for Swatow.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
DELI, British str., for Macassar.
DIVA, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
HAIHONG, British str., for Swatow.
HIRANO MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
SHIRALA, British str., for Shanghai.
ULV, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Laisang*, from Kobe, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Lauder and infant, Mr. and Miss Hamilton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAILS.

The str. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai on the 26th instant, at 1.30 p.m., left Shanghai on the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong to-day, noon.

The *Empress of Russia* arrived at Shanghai 27th instant, at 3 p.m., left Shanghai same day, at 7 p.m., and arrived Manila to-day, at 6 a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* left Yokohama on the 24th instant, and is due to arrive here to-morrow, a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Eastern* left Sydney (*viâ* Queensland, Port Darwin, and Manila) for this port on the 25th August, with the Australian mail, and is due here on 16th September, at about noon.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Aymeric* from New York left Muroran for this port on the 23rd inst., and is due here on the 1st September, a.m.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Namur* left Singapore for this port on the 28th instant, evening, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 3rd September at about noon.

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Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "NAGOYA," due in London about the 25th Oct., 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	CITY OF NORWICH	Brit. str.	—	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 5th Sept.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Sept., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th Sept., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd Sept., at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	GLENGYLE	Brit. str.	—	...	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 9th Sept.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th Nov.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KATHIAWAR	Brit. str.	—	...	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 20th Sept.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ARMAND REMIC	Fren. str.	—	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shinobe	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 20th Sept., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA S'HAI PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOKIWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Akamatsu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 1st Sept.
NEW YORK	EURYMACHUS	Brit. str.	—	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 8th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA S'HAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Am. str.	—	T. H. Robson	CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. LTD.	On 5th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI	ARAKAN	Dut. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st Sept. at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Kent	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ECUADOR	Am. str.	—	...	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 7th Oct.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 6th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 8th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 20th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Toyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 4th Oct., at 11 A.M.
JAPAN	TJIBODAS	Dut. str.	—	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 1st Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 1st Sept., at D'light.
MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fujioka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI	RUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shano	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	Fren. str.	—	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Bickard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 2nd Sept., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th Sept.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit str.	1 m.	G. W. Eledy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Sept., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Iriawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Sept., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Sept.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Morse	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 1st Sept., at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 8th Sept. at 2 P.M.
TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	OTTOWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 9 A.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Mesney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 2nd Sept., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Togkushis	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Sept. at 2 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 9th Sept., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Ogura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept.
BOMBAY VIA S'PORE, PORT S'HAI, PENANG & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23th Sept., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE & SOURABAYA	CHUNSANG	Brit. str.	—	C. J. Mattock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 1st Sept., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 2nd Sept., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tsuda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept.
SNADAKAN	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 2nd Sept., at Noon.
HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Sept., at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Matthews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 3rd Sept., at 7 A.M.

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	SINGAPORE and SOURABAYA	"CHUNSANG"	Friday,	1st Sept., 5 P.M.
†	SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Saturday,	2nd Sept., D'light.
‡	SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday,	2nd Sept. Noon.
*	MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday,	2nd Sept., 3 P.M.
*	SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Saturday,	2nd Sept., 3 P.M.
	HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Sunday,	3rd Sept., 7 A.M.
*	MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday,	9th Sept., 3 P.M.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	6 Sept.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	1 Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	8 Sept.	"MONTEAGLE"	7 Nov
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	20 Sept.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	15 Nov
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	4 Oct.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	29 Nov

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
"Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please apply to—

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	NAMUR, Capt. A. Collyer	About 4th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MALTA, Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	Noon, 8th Sept.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Kashgar."
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SARDINIA, Capt. J. T. Jeffery	About 14th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NAMUR, Capt. A. Collyer	Noon, 22nd Sept.	Direct Service

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 29th at 12.30.—No returns from Japan.

Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. China and slightly over all southern districts.

Gradients over the China Sea are still shallow.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 68.41 inches, against an average of 63.25 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, moderate to light; fine.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29TH AUGUST, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namuró	5 a.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hakodate	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tokio	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kochi	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nagasaki	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kagoshima	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oshima	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Naha	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ishijima	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bonin Is.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	29.69	72	95	N	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.72	73	96	W	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	29.72	78	86	W	1	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.67	82	99	W	1	o
Amoy	8 a.	29.74	81	87	W	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	29.82	80	87	SW	1	b
Tamsui	5 a.	29.76	75	88	SSE	2	b
Taihoku	"	29.76	79	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	29.76	77	—	ESE	2	b
Koshun	"	29.76	75	—	—	2	o
Pescadores	"	29.75	79	—	S	0	o
Canton	6 a.	29.75	78	85	SSW	1	b
Hongkong	"	29.74	90	91	W	1	b
Gap Rock	"	29.75	—	—	SW	3	b
Macao	"	29.72	81	90	SSW	4	b
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuliem	7 a.	29.73	78	90	S	4	b
Touraine	"	29.75	79	—	SW	4	b
Cape St. James	"	29.76	75	—	W	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.76	75	94	SW	2	o
Dagupan	"	29.73	75	92	E	1	o
Manila	"	29.76	75	94	ENE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.75	77	91	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	29.76	76	92	—	0	o
Iloilo	"	29.76	75	94	—	0	o
Surigao	"	29.74	75	94	WSW	1	o
Labuan	"	29.75	76	94	SW	2	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 29th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.82	29.80	29.82
Temperature	88	80	87
Humidity	63	91	63
Wind Direction	S.W.	West	S.W.
" Force	3	1	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 28th ... 88
Lowest open-air Temperature on 29th ... 80

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 30th August to 5th Sept., 1916.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water: H'kong Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: H'kong Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	30	m 9 53	7 0	m 3 43	2 7
		10 24 a	5 5	4 38 a	1 7
Thurs.	31	m 10 27	6 7	m 4 21	2 4
	Sept.	10 48 a	5 8	5 3 a	2 1
Fri.	1	m 11 5	6 3	m 5 1	2 3
		11 16 a	6 1	5 27 a	2 5
Satur.	2	m 11 53	5 6	m 5 45	2 3
		11 50 a	6 4	5 49 a	3 0
Sun.	3	0 58 a	5 0	m 6 42	2 4
				6 9 a	3 4
Mon.	4	m 0 33	6 6	m 8 0	2 5
		2 33 a	4 3	6 27 a	3 7
Tues.	5	m 1 21	6 7	m 10 0	2 4
		4 48 a	4 0	6 42 a	4 0

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

From Hongkong	Proposed Sailing Connecting with	From Colombo
20th September.	"KATHIAWAR"	17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong — S.S. "SALAMIS" ... ... 30th November.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"CITY OF NORWICH"	On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.
GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW" ...	On 30th Aug., 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 31st Aug., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"HUICHOW"	On 31st Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 3rd Sept., D'light.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" ...	On 3rd Sept., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 5th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 35. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

5

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer...	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA...	Oct. 6	Through Steamer...	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MOREA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov 3	Through Steamer...	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec 31 1917	Jan. 7
NANKIN...	Dec. 15	Through Steamer...	Jan. 17	Jan. 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	MONDAY, 4th September.
SARDINIA	THURSDAY, 14th September.
NOVARA...	SATURDAY, 23rd September.
NORE...	SUNDAY, 8th October
NYANZA...	SUNDAY, 22nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers	Tons and Displacement	Sailing Dates
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFFE ...	§ IYO MARU Capt. Takino	12,500	THURSDAY 7th Sept., at Noon.
	§ MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Terasaka	16,000	THURSDAY, 21st Sept., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	§ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinobe	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
	§ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tsuda,	10,000	SUNDAY, 10th Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	SUNDAY, 10th Sept.
MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	MONDAY, 4th Sept
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 15th Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irisawa	21,000	TUESDAY, 5th Sept. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON — § TOKIWA MARU Capt. K. Akamatsu, 16,000 — About 21st September.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE NOS. 92 and 293 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
‡ ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots ...	WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
§ PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots ...	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	23,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots ..	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon. Leave Kobe.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots ...	THURS., 6th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots ...	SUN., 15th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai. * Cargo only.
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.
§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots ...	WED'DAY, 20th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 191. 213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	On 31st Aug.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transhipment	ARMAND BEHIC ...	On or about 7th Sept.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740 2

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

† "TACOMA MARU" ... ... FRIDAY, 8th Sept, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi —	THURSDAY,	28th Sept, at 7 A.M.
"LUZON MARU"	FRIDAY,	6th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

§ "OTTOWA MARU" ... ... WED'DAY, 30th Aug., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... ... SUNDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
§ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 56

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	16th Sept.	On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 16th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless pay Telegrams.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity All State-Rooms have Electric Fans A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

China
Monteagle
Porthos
Empress of Russia

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Europe (French Mail)	*Porthos*	30th Aug.
Europe (London 29th July, via Siberia)	*Monteagle*	30th Aug.
Shanghai (via Swatow)	*Ankui*	31st Aug.
San Francisco	*China*	31st Aug.
Europe (London 3rd Aug. via Siberia)	*Luchow*	1st Sept.
Canada	*Empress of Russia* ...	1st Sept.
Europe (English Mail)	*Namur*	3rd Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Anping	*Otowa Maru* ...	Wednesday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	**Changchow* ...	Wednesday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok	*Halvard*	Wednesday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	*City of Durham* ..	Wednesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	*Chofu Maru* ..	Wednesday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ... ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 4th Sept.	*Porthos*	Wednesday, 30th, Registration ... 4.15 P.M. Letters ... ... 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay...	*Bankai Maru* ...	Thursday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hongkong*... ...	Thursday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Huichow* ..	Thursday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 4th Sept.	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 31st, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
—:SEPTEMBER:—		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Friday, 1st, 1.30 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, *Victoria, B.C., and *Seattle, (Wash.)	*Yokohama Maru*	Friday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Anhui*	Saturday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung ...	*Amakusa Maru* ..	Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	*Sungkiang* ...	Sunday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	*Taming*	Tuesday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, South America, and United Kingdom via Canada... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Chinese P.O. Saturday, 9th Sept.)	*Empress of Russia*	Wednesday, 6th, Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... ... 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 7th Sept., at 5 P.M. ...	*Malta*	Friday, 8th, Registration... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong* ...	Friday, 8th, 1.30 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Canton (Train)	11.30 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	3.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.20 P.M.	—
Samshui and Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

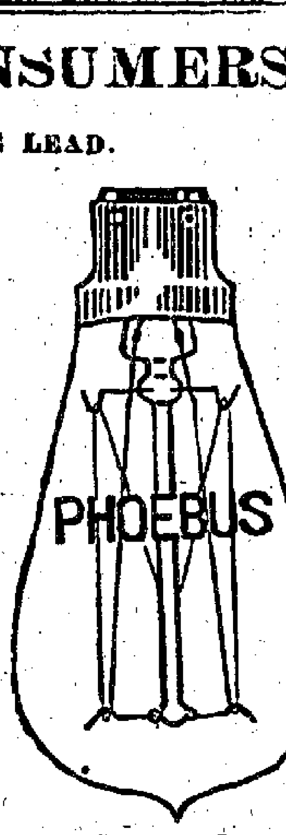
From, Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Macao	1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Yaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSUMERS.

THE "PHŒBUS" LAMP TAKES THE LEAD.



DON'T believe that the lamp which costs the least is the most economical.

Remember current costs more than lamps, and cheap lamps are "Wasters."

DON'T believe that the lamp which lasts the longest is invariably the best or the cheapest. Directly a lamp blackens it should be cast aside.

Remember again, current costs more than lamps.

DON'T buy a lamp without a good reputation.

Remember the name "PHŒBUS" is a guarantee that the lamp is of the first quality.

Large Stocks of all Candle Powers and Voltages always carried.

WM. C. JACK & CO. LTD.,
14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

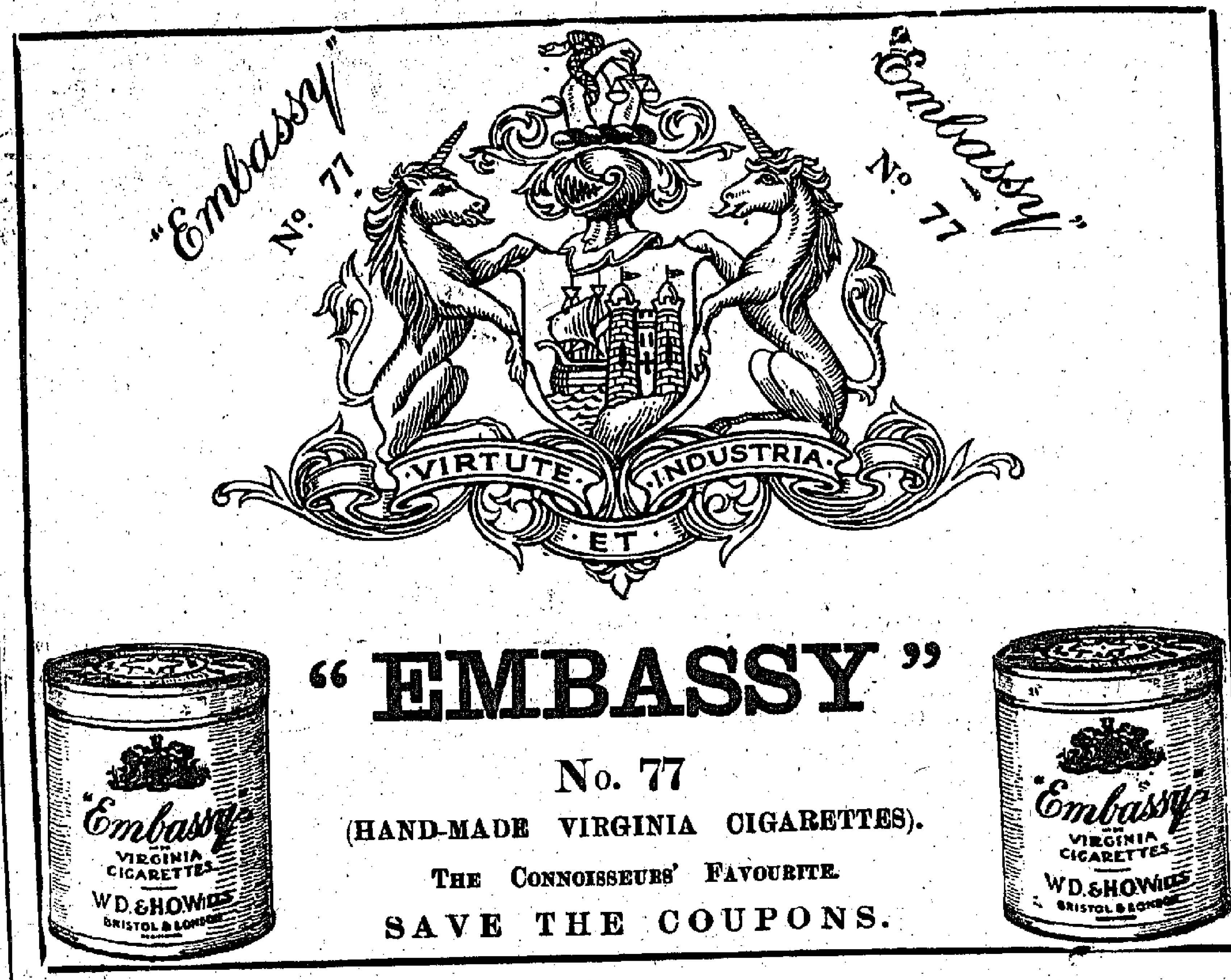
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 29th.

On London.—
Telegraphic Transfer 2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand 2/1⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 2/1⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/1⅞
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 2/2¼
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 2/2⅜
On Paris.—
Bank Bills, on demand 300
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 310½
On New York.—
Bank Bills, on demand 50⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... —
On Bombay.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... ... —
Bank Bills, on demand 158½
On Calcutta.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... ... —
Bank Bills, on demand 158½
On Shanghai.—
Bank Bills, at sight 71⅞
Private, 30 days' sight ... ... —
On Yokohama.—On demand ... par.
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos ... 100½
On Singapore.—On demand ... 90⅞
On Batavia.—On demand 122½
On Haiphong.—On demand .. 3½% pm.n
On Saigon.—On demand .. 3½% pm. n.
On Bangkok.—On demand 72⅞
Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate ...$9.30 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael . $53.60
Bar Silver, per oz ... ... 31⅞d.

Subsidiary Coins.

			per cent.	
Hongkong... 20 cents pieces...			$ 3.00	discount.
Hongkong...10	"		$ 1.00	"
Canton.......20	"	...	$13.10	"
Canton.......10	"	...	$15.00	"



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 29TH AUGUST, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash	Return on basis of last div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong and S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$745 sales	6½ p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$8½	9½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Limited...	50,000 / 50,000	$5 / $1	all / all	$4½, sal. & buy.	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	200,000	$10	all	$8.90, buyers	8½ p.c.
Cotton Mills.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 1'6 buyers	11⅞ p.c.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls 10	all	T. 13½, buyers	12 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 94 buyers	8 p.c.
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Limited ...	20,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 5, buyers	6 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	49,000	$7½	$6	$41, sellers	3⅞ p.c.
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$82½, buyers	4½ p.c.
H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	$50	all	$127½, buyers / $128, sellers	4 p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd...	55,700	Tls100	all	T. 75 sal & buy.	9 p.c.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd. ...	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10½	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 84½	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited ...	400,000	$10	all	$9½, sales	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited ...	60,000	$10	all	$51½, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$115	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	6,500	$25	all	$158	7 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co. Ltd ...	60,000	$10	all	$3½, x div.	9 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited ...	325,000	5/-	all	$7½, sal. & sel. / $7.40, buyers	4½ p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited ...	10,000	$250	$50	$395	6½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$154 buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$390, sellers	7½ p.c.
North China Insurance Co. Limited ...	10,000	£15	£5	Tls 155	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	16,000	$250	$100	$920	6½ p.c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$260, @ Ex 75	6 p.c.
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	$100	all	$90	7 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited ...	10,000	$100	all	$99, buyers	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd	25,000	$100	$75	$200	4½ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	all	$8½, buyers	5½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd....	6,000	$50	$30	$38	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ...	178,000	Tls50	all	Tls. 9½	7½ p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$88	4⅞ p.c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw Exploitatie in Langkat... ...	250,000	Gds.10	all	Tls. 26½, sales	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited ...	1,000,000	£1	all	24/-, sellers	
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	£1	all	33/-	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	$2½	
Tronoh Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	30/-	
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000 / 50,000	$10 / $10	all / $1	29½, buyers / $0.80, buyers	7½ p.c.
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd ...	20,000	$100	all	$107½, sales / $107, buyers	10 p.c.
Malabon Sugar Company, Ltd. ...	14,000	P 30	all	$33, sales	7½ p.c.
Steamship Companies.—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited...	20,000	$50	all	$134, buyers	3½ p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S. B. Co. Ltd.	80,000	$15	all	$23½, sellers	4½ p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000 d. / 50,000 f.	£5	all	pref. $46 buy. / def. $129½, buyers / $129½, sales	5½ p.c. / 6½ p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd....	4,282,902	£1	all	110/-, sellers	7 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	$10	all	$37½	6 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited... ...	6,000	$25	all	$29	7 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ...	20,000	$5	all	$3½ buyers	7 p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6.65, buyers	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$6½, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited ...	50,000	$10	all	$17 buyers	7 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotations
Chinese Imperial 1886.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/-—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Auching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkeu. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung CANTON. KUEITANG. PEKING Kuelhua Suiyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [560

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING.
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-Up ... ... " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 4,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1916. [642

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916, [907

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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